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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release:- September 10, 1943

BAC

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SEPTEMBER 1, 1943

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average	1942	Ind. Sept. 1, 1943	Average	1942	Aug. 1, 1943	Indicated Sept. 1, 1943
	1932-41			1932-41			
Corn, all.....bu.	24.9	35.5	31.7	2,349,267	3,175,154	2,874,711	2,985,267
Wheat, all....."	13.5	19.8	16.7	738,412	981,327	834,894	834,957
Winter....."	14.3	19.7	15.8	550,181	703,253	533,857	533,857
All spring....."	11.4	20.2	18.8	188,231	278,074	301,037	301,100
Durum....."	10.1	21.2	17.9	26,992	44,660	37,203	36,387
Other spring....."	11.7	20.0	18.9	161,240	233,414	263,834	264,713
Oats....."	28.1	35.9	30.2	1,018,783	1,358,730	1,189,546	1,145,060
Barley....."	21.4	25.4	22.1	243,373	426,150	348,848	333,263
Rye....."	11.4	14.9	11.6	38,589	57,341	33,314	33,314
Buckwheat....."	16.6	17.7	17.2	7,029	6,687	8,294	8,472
Flaxseed....."	7.3	9.2	9.4	14,236	40,660	54,331	54,720
Rice....."	48.4	44.9	46.9	47,334	66,363	70,776	71,217
All sorghums for grain..."	13.1	18.2	13.8	61,294	107,245	124,350	102,495
Hay, all tame, ton	1.29	1.53	1.41	73,277	92,245	87,613	85,112
Hay, wild....."	.79	1.04	.91	9,675	13,083	11,486	11,357
Hay, clover and timothy 2/.."	1.16	1.45	1.41	23,476	28,276	27,943	27,934
Hay, alfalfa..."	1.99	2.31	2.15	26,709	36,547	32,888	32,493
Beans, dry edible 100-lb. bag	3/ 837	3/ 995	3/ 904	14,325	19,608	22,845	22,975
Peas, dry field "	3/1,098	3/1,510	3/1,321	2,617	7,160	10,003	9,458
Soybeans for... beans.....bu.	16.7	19.5	18.2	51,571	209,559	200,328	208,763
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	733	644	668	1,214,777	2,206,935	2,986,450	2,801,515
Potatoes.....bu.	116.9	136.9	136.9	363,332	371,150	443,067	460,512
Sweetpotatoes.."	83.2	92.4	77.6	69,291	65,380	81,255	71,623
Tobacco.....lb.	878	1,024	932	1,349,896	1,412,437	1,411,703	1,371,604
Sugarcane for sugar & seed. ton	18.5	18.4	19.9	5,105	5,840	6,718	6,586
Sugar beets...."	11.8	12.3	12.6	9,834	11,681	7,434	7,546
Broomcorn....."	3/ 265	3/ 330	3/ 248	40	35	31	26
Hops.....lb.	1,169	1,006	1,178	5/ 37,992	34,896	37,859	38,284
Condition Sept. 1							
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Apples, commercial crop 6/..bu.	2/ 61	70	51	5/2/121,788	5/128,597	93,135	92,392
Peaches, total crop....."	60	67	42	5/ 55,392	5/ 66,380	42,450	42,710
Pears, total... crop....."	65	73	55	5/ 27,938	5/ 30,717	23,882	23,851
Grapes 8/.....ton	74	78	87	5/ 2,354	2,402	2,671	2,759
Pecans.....lb.	48	47	48	91,113	78,800	98,910	98,049
Pasture.....	64	88	73	---	---	---	---
Soybeans.....	78	88	81	---	---	---	---
Compeas.....	71	76	61	---	---	---	---

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 3/ Pounds. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 6/ See footnote on table by States. 7/ Short-time average. 8/ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1943
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1943	1943 percent of 1942
	Average 1932-41	1942		
Corn, all.....	94,511	89,484	94,297	105.4
Wheat, all.....	54,572	49,464	49,883	100.8
Winter.....	38,229	35,666	33,859	94.9
All spring.....	16,342	13,798	16,024	116.1
Durum.....	2,561	2,109	2,035	96.5
Other spring.....	13,781	11,689	13,989	119.7
Oats.....	35,979	37,899	37,944	100.1
Barley.....	11,120	16,782	15,106	90.0
Rye.....	3,293	3,837	2,875	74.9
Buckwheat.....	424	378	493	130.4
Flaxseed.....	1,804	4,402	5,843	132.7
Rice.....	978	1,477	1,518	102.8
All sorghums for grain.....	4,508	5,896	7,439	126.2
Cotton.....	27,718	22,602	21,672	95.9
Hay, all tame.....	56,649	60,211	60,489	100.5
Hay, wild.....	12,105	12,533	12,432	99.2
Hay, clover & timothy 1/...	20,301	19,527	19,846	101.6
Hay, alfalfa.....	13,368	15,851	15,098	95.2
Beans, dry edible.....	1,706	1,970	2,542	129.0
Peas, dry field.....	238	474	716	151.1
Soybeans for beans.....	2,948	10,762	11,480	106.7
Soybeans 2/.....	6,999	14,222	15,434	108.5
Cowpeas 2/.....	3,121	3,407	2,574	75.6
Peanuts 3/.....	1,648	3,425	4,191	122.4
Velvetbeans 2/.....	134	173	163	94.2
Potatoes.....	3,131	2,711	3,363	124.0
Sweetpotatoes.....	833	707	923	130.5
Tobacco.....	1,537	1,379	1,471	106.7
Sorgo for sirup.....	253	220	218	99.1
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.....	273	317	331	104.4
Sugarcane for sirup.....	134	119	125	105.0
Sugar beets.....	833	951	598	62.9
Broomcorn.....	303	214	212	99.1
Hops.....	32	35	32	93.7
Total (excl. dupl.).....	317,441	327,414	334,351	102.1

- 1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
2/ Grown alone for all purposes.
3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

Paul H. Appleby

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1943

Crop prospects in the United States declined less than 1 percent during August. Indications on September 1 were that crop production would be 7 percent less than last year but still 4 percent higher than in any previous season.

The outlook still is for near-record crop yields on the largest acreage in 10 years. The corn crop is now forecast at 2,985,000,000 bushels. This would be nearly 6 percent below the record production of last season but would be the second-largest corn crop in 23 years. There will be record crops of beans, peas, soybeans, peanuts, rice, potatoes, flaxseed and grapes. There will be large crops of hay, oats, barley, and grain sorghums and about average crops of wheat, rye, cotton, tobacco, sweetpotatoes and of the two sugar crops combined.

Compared with a month ago, production prospects for grain sorghums declined 18 percent, sweetpotatoes 12 percent, cotton and peanuts 6 to 7 percent and oats, barley, hay, sugarcane and tobacco 2 to 4 percent. Crop prospects declined drastically in the South Central States but improved in the North where rainfall was adequate and warm weather helped late-planted corn and soybeans in their race against early frost.

The reductions in crop prospects during August were due primarily to drought. The combination of low rainfall and high temperatures hurt crops in a huge irregular area that extended from southern New England to central North Carolina, from northern Georgia to central New Mexico, from central Illinois to southwestern Mississippi and from central South Dakota to the Rio Grande. In the two worst areas, one covering most of Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma, and the other centering in Maryland and extending into surrounding States, the summer rainfall was less than half of normal and crop yields were seriously reduced.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1943

September 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

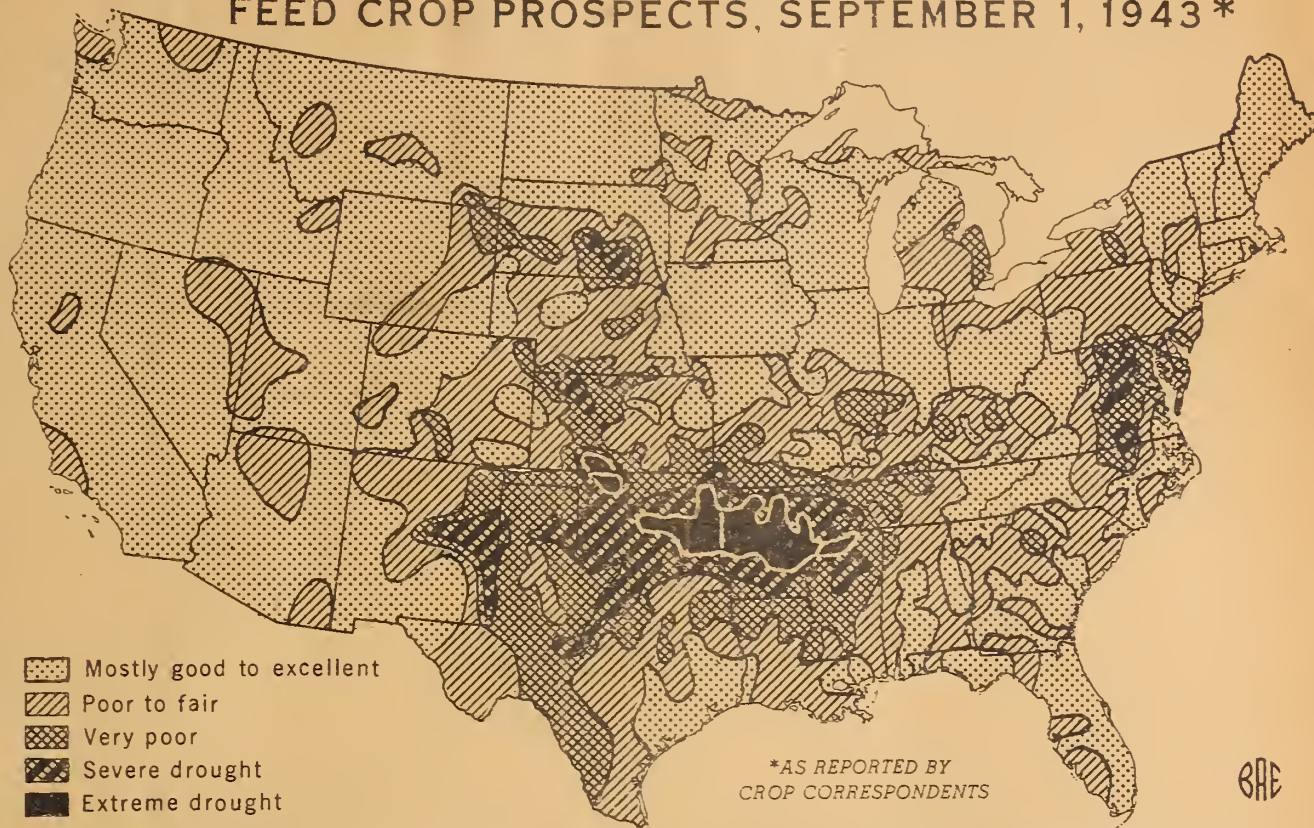
As a result of drought in the main producing States sorghums harvested for grain are now expected to yield less than 14 bushels per acre, which is 3 bushels less than prospects a month ago. Sweetpotatoes are expected to yield 78 bushels per acre which is 10 bushels less than were expected a month ago and 5 bushels below average. Corn prospects declined 23 percent in Nebraska and substantially in Kansas; in the New Jersey to Virginia Area and locally in southern portions of Illinois and Missouri.

As a result of continued dry weather pastures and prospects for feed crops in most of the Southern States were poorer than on any previous September 1 since 1936, and there were beginning to be reports of liquidation of livestock from individual farms short of feed. During the first week of September, however, rain brought relief in most of the area from the Ohio Valley southwestward into Texas. These rains will permit farmers in this area to go ahead with preparation for fall-sown crops and will help crops still growing, including sorghums in the Southwest, and some lespedeza, soybeans, peanuts and sweetpotatoes and uncut fields of tobacco and corn. The rains should also revive fall pastures and materially ease the roughage situation in much of the drought area but in western Kansas, western Oklahoma, New Mexico, and parts of Texas more rain is urgently needed. In these States and Nevada and Wyoming the condition of ranges was substantially below average on September 1.

Nationally the feed supply is large but not well distributed. Measured in tons the farm supply of hay and of feed grains are each larger than in any recent year except 1942. In proportion to the units of livestock to be fed, the hay supply is equal to the average during the last 6 seasons, a period of large hay production. Feed grain supplies per unit of livestock appear low compared with the heavy supplies of post-drought years, but if supplies are closely utilized about the usual quantity per head of livestock can be fed. Conditions are, however, quite different from what they were a year ago. The surplus supplies of both hay and grain have disappeared so that the liberal and sometimes wasteful feeding practices then in evidence will not be able to continue. The uneven distribution of the supply would ordinarily result in increased shipment of feed and livestock but transportation problems are troublesome and price ceilings on feeds tend to increase the proportion of the feed fed on the farms where produced. Probably there will be more than the usual tendency for each area to adjust livestock to the feed supply available locally.

The aggregate production (in tons) of the 8 major deciduous fruits (apples, peach pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots) is 16 percent below the 1942 total and 11-percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average. During August the California grape crop improved and the California and United States grape crops are indicated about one percent larger than any on record. Improvement in apple prospects during August in the Pacific Coast States was more than offset by a decline in prospects in the Eastern States. The United States apple crop is 28 percent smaller than last year and 24 percent below average. Citrus crops made good progress during August in all areas except Texas where lack of moisture retarded development. The total tonnage of all citrus fruits from the bloom of 1943 should be about equal to the large crop from the bloom of 1942 and considerably above the levels of several years ago. Conditions on September 1 indicate a combined tonnage of deciduous and citrus fruits about 11 percent smaller than last year but about 6 percent larger than the 10-year average. Production of tree nuts (walnuts, pecans, almonds, filberts) in 1943 is indicated to be 10 percent more than in 1942 and 21 percent larger than average.

FEED CROP PROSPECTS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1943*

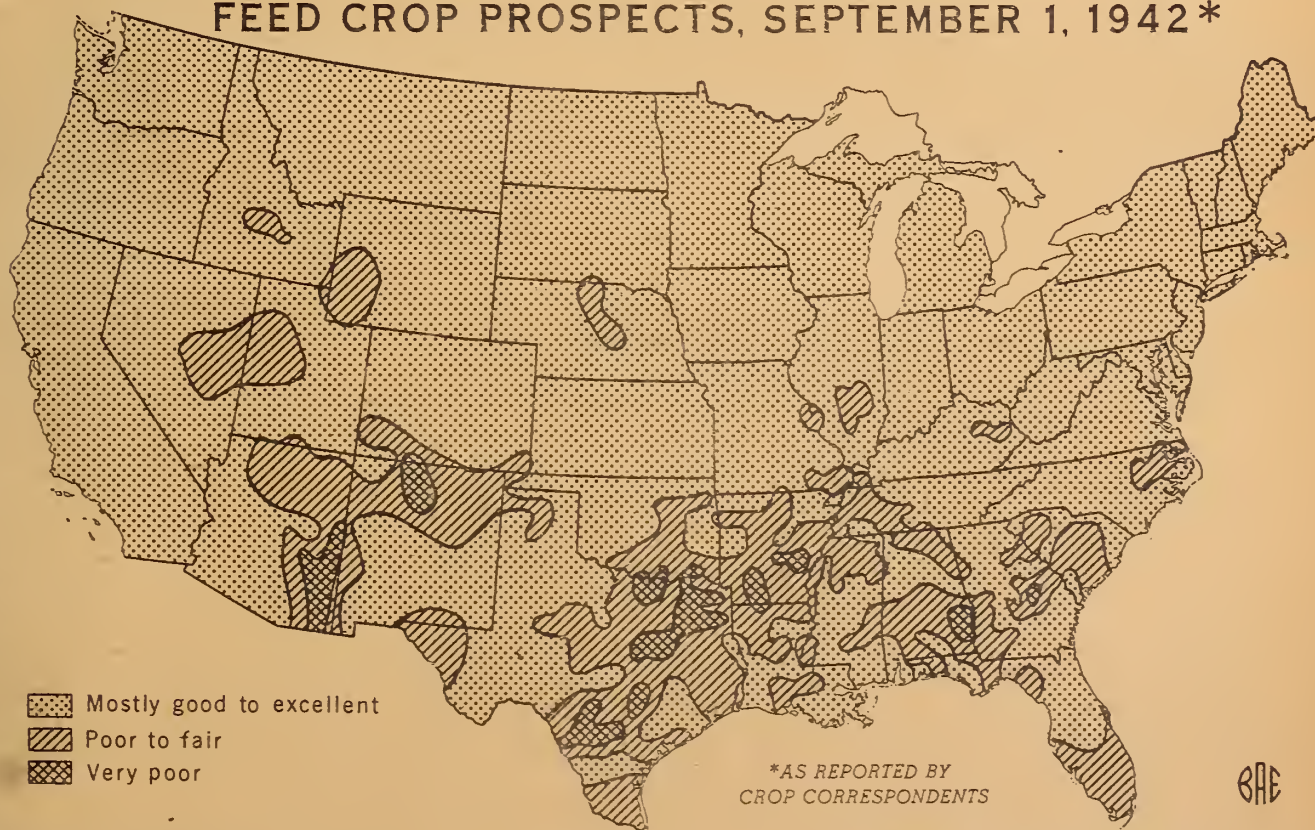


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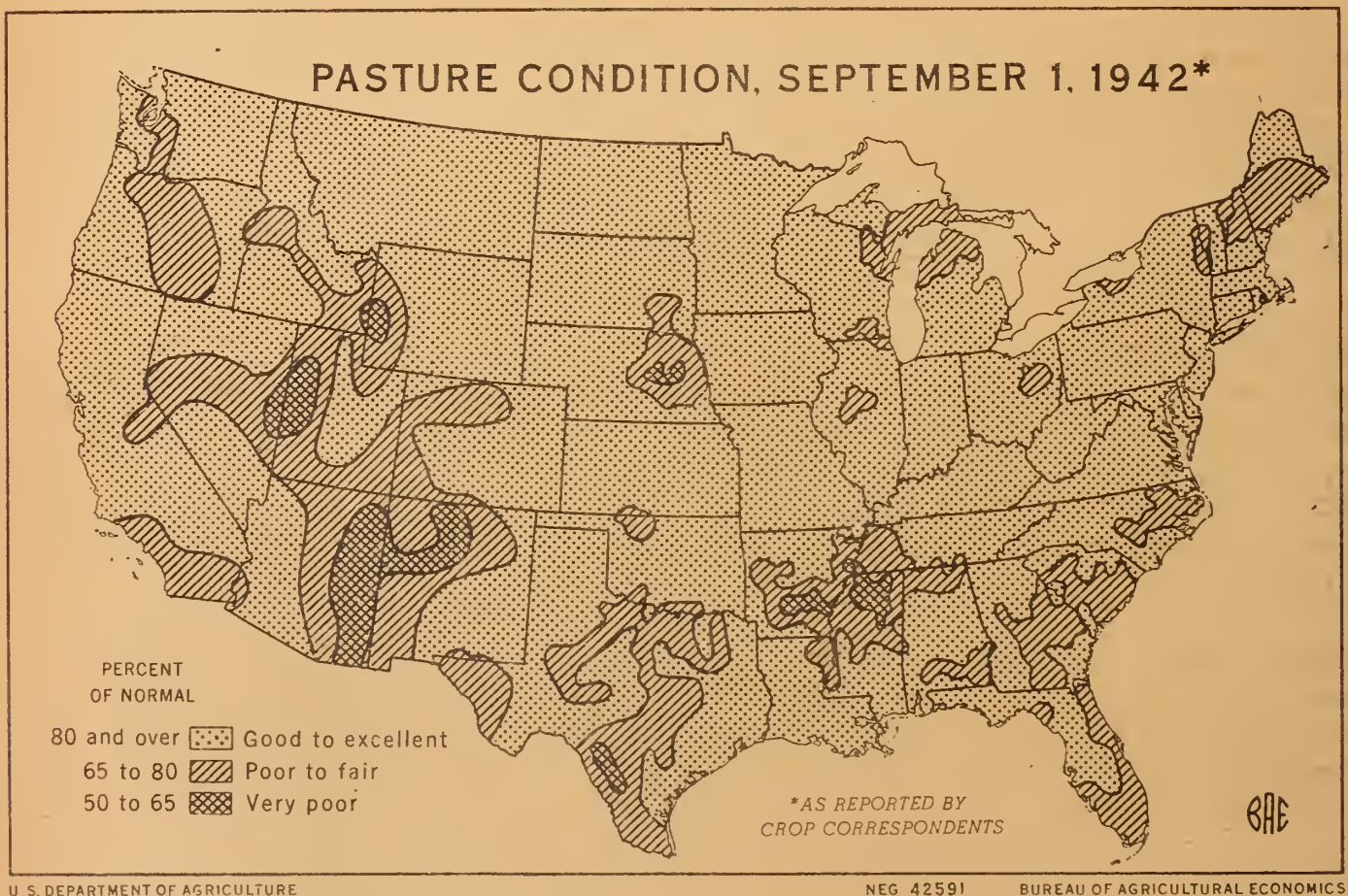
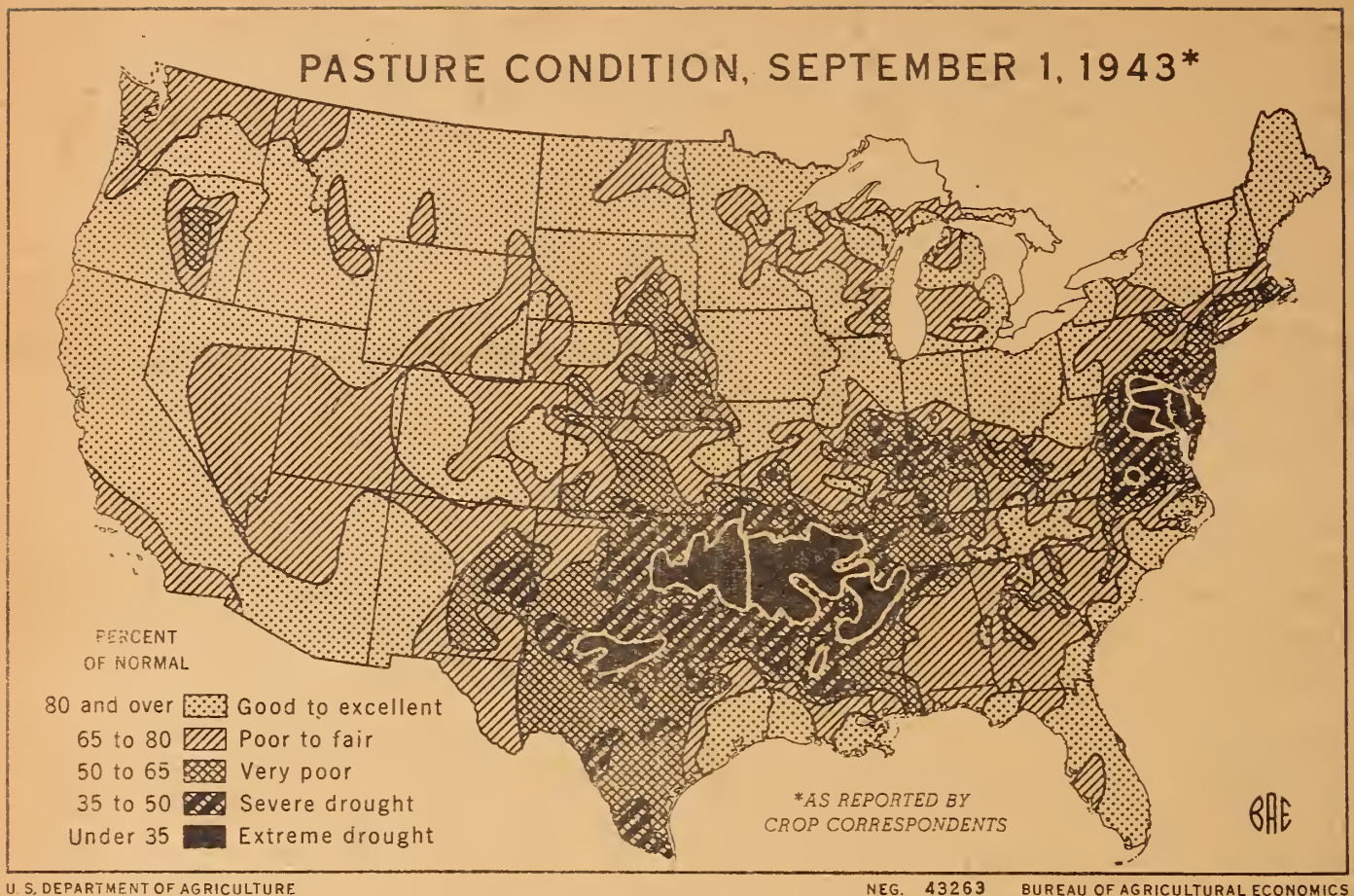
FEED CROP PROSPECTS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1942*



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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1943

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Commercial truck crops made only fair progress during August. Hot, dry weather in southern New England and in the Middle and South Atlantic States from southern New Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania to North Carolina and Tennessee reduced market supplies, impaired quality and delayed planting of late crops. In the Rocky Mountain States crops made rapid progress, with ample rainfall and about normal temperatures. Timely rains in the Pacific Northwest during the last week of August were beneficial to fall crops.

Unfavorable conditions continued in all Texas truck crop areas. Moisture conditions of near-drought proportions by September 1 threatened to interrupt fall-crop seeding and planting operations. Irrigation water was very low in all sections and transplanted crops in the irrigated districts of Laredo, the Winter Garden and San Antonio sections were making slow progress. Fall crop plantings in California mostly have been completed under favorable conditions and are making satisfactory progress.

Combined production of all commercial truck crops for the fresh market in 1943 is now indicated to be about 9 percent less than in 1942, but 2 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. Snap beans, carrots, kale, and tomatoes are the only crops showing increases over last season. The reduction from 1942 is especially pronounced for onions, cabbage, cantaloups, celery, and watermelons.

Indicated combined production of fresh-market crops in areas from which the bulk of market supplies will come during the next few weeks is 3 percent less than corresponding production in 1942 but is 12 percent greater than the 1932-41 average. Beets, carrots, eggplant, green peas, and tomatoes show increases over the corresponding 1942 production. Much lighter supplies of onions, celery, and cucumbers are indicated with more moderate reductions for other crops.

The gathering of truck crops for processing continued active throughout August. Prospects at the end of the month were favorable for an aggregate tonnage, exceeding the 5 million ton mark, of eight important processing vegetables, green lima beans, beets, kraut cabbage, snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, pimientos, and tomatoes. The September 1 prospective production of 5,105,240 tons falls by 6 percent to meet the record high aggregate tonnage of 5,452,690 tons harvested in 1942, but exceeds the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 3,104,120 tons by 64 percent.

CORN: A bumper corn crop of 2,985,267,000 bushels is in prospect on September 1, a gain of 111 million bushels over the August 1 forecast. While the outlook is for a smaller crop than the record of 3,175,154,000 bushels produced in 1942, it would be, nevertheless, the second largest crop produced since 1920 and the fourth largest corn crop ever produced in the U. S. A crop of this size would exceed the 10-year (1932-41) average of 2,349,267,000 bushels by 636 million bushels, or 27 percent. The average, however, includes the two drought years, 1934 and 1936, when production was only 1,448,920,000 bushels and 1,505,689,000 bushels, respectively. The indicated yield on September 1 is 31.7 bushels, compared with 35.5 bushels in 1942 -- the record yield -- and 24.9 bushels, the 10-year (1932-41) average.

Although corn production is larger than indicated a month ago, fairly marked changes in prospects occurred in the different sections of the country. Further deterioration of the crop continued during the month in areas which began to show the effects of high temperatures and inadequate rainfall in July. Abnormally light

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rainfall and continued high temperature in August caused further damage in the Southern sections where decreased yields were apparent on August 1 and, in addition, reduced prospects materially in Middle Atlantic States and parts of the Great Plains where corn was suffering, but generally holding out a month ago. The above normal temperatures were highly beneficial to corn in the important northern States where soil moisture supplies were generally adequate or rainfall timely enough to promote rapid development of a crop that made an unusually late start this season. While progress in these northern States has been exceptionally good, the crop is unusually varied in stages of growth--some just tasselling (in the extreme north), some well-dented, and much of the crop still in the filling stage. The crop will need good maturing weather and a late killing frost to prevent a sizable tonnage of soft corn, or corn of low quality and light weight. Harvest for grain has started in the south, while silo filling is in progress in the north. In some of the drought areas corn is being cut for fodder in order to salvage as much feed as possible from the damaged crop.

In the Corn Belt States, prospects show an increase of 132 million bushels over the August 1 forecast despite the marked deterioration of the Nebraska and Kansas crops. In these two States, prospects declined 63 million bushels but the increase in output for Iowa alone was enough to offset this loss. In Nebraska, moisture reserves were exhausted by mid-August. The resulting sharp deterioration was sudden, occurring in just a few days when abnormally high temperatures were experienced. In Kansas, late corn was seriously damaged, although early corn was made before adverse weather conditions prevailed. The South Dakota crop was hit by drought in the central section of the State but the gain in eastern counties was more than enough to offset this loss. Bumper crops are in prospect for other Corn Belt States. Production in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota are all-time records. Near-record crops are indicated for Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. While yields per acre for these States are below those of a year ago, the acreage is substantially higher. Notwithstanding the generally favorable promise for the Central and Eastern Corn Belt States, the crop is extremely varied and still late. There are areas that suffered from drought in southern Illinois, southwest Indiana, and the south half of Missouri, while in northwest Ohio, parts of Michigan, and a few adjoining counties in Indiana progress has been retarded all season by too much rain. But throughout Iowa, a good share of Minnesota, Wisconsin, central Illinois and Ohio and most of Indiana, corn prospects are excellent and only dimmed by fear of damage from early frost.

In the North Atlantic States, corn prospects were reduced because of dry weather in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut. In New Jersey yield prospects declined 6.0 bushels during the month with corn suffering most damage in the central and southern parts. Yield prospects were higher in New York, but the crop varies greatly, with lateness a predominate feature.

In the South Atlantic States, production prospects were down 9 million bushels due to drought damage in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia where yields were lower than last month by 5.5 bushels, 7.0 bushels, and 3.5 bushels respectively. In other States of this region yields were unchanged from a month ago and better than average.

In the South Central States, September 1 prospects were below those of August 1, with production the smallest since 1939. Continued high temperatures and severe drought caused extensive damage, particularly to late corn. The area of severe

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drought centers in Arkansas and Oklahoma and extends into surrounding States. Much of the early corn in Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana escaped damage from hot weather and good yields are reported. Harvest of early corn is under way.

Net prospects are higher than a month ago in the Western States. Higher yields in Mountain and Pacific Coast States offset damage from dry weather to the dry land crop in Colorado and Wyoming. Irrigated corn is exceptionally promising in Colorado and promises a record yield.

WHEAT: The 1943 production of all wheat is placed at 834,957,000 bushels, practically the same as estimated on August 1st. This is 15 percent less than the all wheat production of 981,327,000 bushels in 1942 but 13 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average of 738,412,000 bushels. All wheat acreage harvested this year is about 1 percent larger than last year although 9 percent below the ten-year average.

The production of all spring wheat is larger and winter wheat less than the 1942 and the 10-year average production for these crops.

The indicated production of all spring wheat is 301,100,000 bushels, compared with last year's 278,074,000 bushels, and the average of 188,231,000 bushels. All spring wheat yield per acre is estimated to be 18.8 bushels. This compares with 20.2 bushels for 1942 and the average of 11.4 bushels. Soil moisture and climatic conditions have been largely fair to very good for both the yield and quality of all spring wheat, particularly in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana. Threshing was about a third completed in North Dakota by September 1st and considering the larger-than-usual crop has made fair progress in other major spring wheat States. The yield in Washington is above average but less than the high yield in 1942.

Durum wheat production prospect is 36,387,000 bushels. This is nearly 19 percent below the 1942 crop of 44,660,000 bushels although well above the average of 26,992,000 bushels. The prospective production of other spring wheat is 264,713,000 bushels on a 20 percent larger acreage than harvested in 1942. Production is also up sharply from both the 1942 crop of 233,414,000 bushels and the average of 161,240,000 bushels.

OATS: Continuing the decline in oats prospects indicated a month earlier, a further decrease during August reduced prospective production to 1,145,060,000 bushels. This is nearly 16 percent below the excellent 1942 crop but 12 percent above the 1932-41 average. The indicated yield at 30.2 bushels compares with 35.9 in 1942 and the 10-year average of 28.1 bushels per harvested acre.

The decline in prospective production from a month earlier, amounting to about 44,500,000 bushels, or 4 percent, was largely due to lower yields reported in most Northeastern Middle Atlantic and North Central States, which more than offset slightly improved prospects in Maine, Wisconsin and most Western States. Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas showed no changes in yield. Yields from Wisconsin and Illinois westward were mostly better than average, from Michigan and Indiana eastward mostly poorer than average.

Causes contributing to the lower yields than anticipated a month earlier were -- drought in the Middle Atlantic States; lateness of planting combined with unfavorable conditions for growing and harvesting which resulted in short straw and light grain in Northeastern States; and hot, dry weather at the time heads were filling in North Central States. Harvest is practically complete, but some threshing remains in northern sections.

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BARLEY: The indicated production of 333,282,000 bushels of barley on September 1 this year is 22 percent less than the record crop of 426,150,000 bushels produced in 1942, but 37 percent more than the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 243,373,000 bushels.

Yields, after completion of harvest, are below earlier expectations in all important producing areas. In Minnesota, Nebraska and North and South Dakota yield prospects are from one-half to four bushels less than on August 1.

The September 1 indicated yield per acre for the United States is 22.1 bushels compared with 23.1 bushels indicated a month ago. The reduced prospects are the result of damage from lodging, loss of grain in the shock, blight, rust and heat. For the country as a whole the 1943 indicated yield is 3.3 bushels less than last year but 0.7 bushel above the 10-year average yield of 21.4 bushels.

BUCKWHEAT: Buckwheat prospects improved during August, and September 1 conditions indicate a 1943 crop of 8,472,000 bushels--178,000 bushels above August 1 indications. This production is 27 percent more than the 1942 production of 6,687,000 bushels, and 21 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 7,029,000 bushels. The 1943 acreage of 493,000 acres for harvest is 30 percent above the 378,000 acres harvested in 1942 and 16 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average.

September 1 conditions indicate a yield per acre of 17.2 bushels as compared with 16.8 bushels a month earlier and 16.6 bushels for the 10-year (1932-41) average. Yield prospects improved slightly during August in New York and Michigan but held steady in Pennsylvania. An early frost would do considerable damage.

RICE: Prospective production of rice at 71,217,000 bushels exceeds by 7 percent the record crop of 1942. Such a crop would exceed the 1932-41 average by about 50 percent. The total varies only slightly from that forecast in previous months of 1943, but represents shifting yield situations within the rice area.

In the Southern rice area production of 59,062,000 bushels is now in prospect, nearly 8 percent more than in 1942. Shortage of water in Arkansas has made weed control difficult, reduced yields and resulted in some loss of acreage. Cutting of early varieties was started the last week of August, earlier than usual. In Louisiana the crop was produced under difficulties because of occasional shortages of irrigation water, scarcity of labor, and weeds. Despite this prospects improved in August. Harvest of early varieties was well along, with fair to good yields; late varieties are nearly ready for harvest. Effects of the July tropical storm in Texas were offset by conditions ideal for salvaging the damaged crop and for maturing and harvesting the major portion of the production.

California rice prospects have been reduced as the result of cool weather throughout most of the season. The average yield of 55 bushels per acre is 1 bushel below that of 1942 and 14.9 bushels below the 1932-41 average. Expansion in acreage to include low yielding and "second year" land has reduced the average yield to a lower level in recent years. Production indicated now at 12,155,000 bushels is about 5 percent above that of 1942 only because of the larger acreage. Harvest is not expected to be started before October 1.

FLAXSEED: The 1943 flaxseed production is expected to be by far the largest on record. The indicated production on September 1 of 54,720,000 is 35 percent larger than the previous record crop of 40,660,000 bushels harvested last year and about 3-3/4 times the 10-year (1932-41) average of 14,226,000 bushels. The production estimated on September 1 is less than 1 percent above the August 1 indication.

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The indicated September 1 yield of 9.4 bushels per acre is two-tenths of a bushel above last year's yield and 2.1 bushels higher than the 10-year (1932-41) average. Flax yields in all the major flax producing States are above the 10-year (1932-41) average. During August, prospects declined in Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, and Kansas, and improved in North Dakota and Montana, the other important late producing States. Weedy condition of flax fields resulted in some disappointing yields while some deterioration was caused by excessive rains on flax in swath or shock. The flaxseed prospects in western North Dakota and eastern Montana are very good. Rust damage is less than last year, a larger percent of the acreage being planted to rust resistant varieties. In California, where the flaxseed was harvested earlier in the season, the yield was slightly below average.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Prospects for production of grain and seed from the acreage of sorghums of all kinds declined during August to 102,495,000 bushels, about 18 percent below the August 1 forecast. Although such an output would be about 4 and 8 percent, respectively, below the excellent 1942 and 1941 crops, it would be 67 percent above the 1932-41 average. The average yield of 13.8 bushels compares with 18.2 last year and the 1932-41 average of 13.1 bushels per acre so harvested.

The bulk of the acreage of sorghums for grain lies in the southwest and Western Plains States where droughty conditions during August were unfavorable for development of the crop. Only in Iowa, North Dakota, and Arizona were prospective yields improved by favorable conditions, while in Louisiana, Colorado, and California no change in prospects occurred during August. Yield prospects declined in Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico, particularly the latter three States, where drought conditions were most severe.

A good early crop was harvested in south Texas and harvesting was under way in northwestern sections of that State. Early planted acreages were heading well, but the late portion had been retarded by the drought through most of the area northward in the Plains States.

SUGAR BEETS: Weather during August was generally favorable for sugar beets and the September 1 estimate of production is 7,546,000 tons. While slightly above the 7,434,000 tons indicated on August 1, the present prospect is 35 percent below the record crop of 11,681,000 tons harvested in 1942. The 10-year (1932-41) average is 9,834,000 tons. The decline in production in 1943 compared with 1942 is due almost wholly to the 39 percent reduction in acreage planted. The September 1, 1943 estimate is based upon a 12.6 ton yield on 598,000 acres for harvest. The 1942 crop averaged 12.3 tons and the 10-year average 11.8 tons.

The decline in production in comparison with last year is most pronounced in the States of Ohio, Michigan, and California where the crop is one-sixth, one-third, and one-half as large respectively. In Idaho production is down 41 percent, while in Colorado the production is only 13 percent off compared with 1942 although plantings were reduced 28 percent. In other principal producing States production is lower than 1942 by 20 to 25 percent.

The 1943 crop had fewer of the attendant labor difficulties than experienced in 1942 and these difficulties are expected to become much less pronounced through the harvest. In the northern States, some beets will be pulled soon after September 15, but in States farther south no beets will be lifted from the ground until after October 1.

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as of

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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SUGARCANE: The production of sugarcane for both sugar and seed is now estimated at 6,586,000 tons on the basis of prospects as of September 1. This represents a decline of about 2 percent from the August forecast and compares with 5,840,000 tons harvested last year. The 10-year (1932-41) average production is 5,105,000 tons.

Lack of sufficient rainfall held the Louisiana sugarcane crop more or less at a standstill during August. However, the general rain of September 1 is expected to be of great benefit and largely overcome the earlier handicap to the crop resulting from deficient moisture. Cultivation this year was unusually well done. Cane damaged by the late winter freeze in Florida is not coming back as well as earlier expected and yield will be below that indicated last month.

BROOMCORN: Hot dry weather during August, almost a replica of the July weather, resulted in further deterioration of the broomcorn crop except in Colorado. Production this year, estimated at 26,100 tons, is the smallest crop on record since 1919 due to the record low acreage (212,000) and the below-average yields. It is 26 percent below the 1942 production of 35,400 tons and 34 percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average of 39,700 tons. Smaller crops than last year are in prospect in 4 of the 6 producing States. Only in Colorado and Kansas are larger crops expected.

Yield per acre this year is expected to be the lowest in 7 years. It is estimated at 247.5 pounds, compared with 330.4 pounds in 1942 and the 10-year average of 265.2 pounds. Condition of the crop in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas declined sharply between August 1 and September 1, and additional abandonment of acreage occurred in these States. On the latter date reductions in the August 1 published yields were indicated as follows: New Mexico, 90 pounds; Oklahoma, 55; Texas, 50; Illinois, 30; and Kansas, 15. No change in the Colorado yield of 270 pounds was indicated.

Harvesting of the broomcorn crop progressed well, with ample or nearly ample labor available in most sections and with favorable weather for harvest. Pulling of the crop in south Texas was completed, and nearly all the Standard broomcorn in Oklahoma was harvested prior to September 1. Earliest cuttings in Illinois were made in mid-August, with the peak of harvest expected about September 7-10. Pulling of Dwarf broomcorn in Kansas and Oklahoma was well underway about August 25. Harvesting in Baca County, Colorado, began in late August and was expected to be in full swing during the first week of September. Growth of broomcorn in New Mexico varied considerably, some crops being only 5 or 6 inches high while others were ready to be harvested.

HOPS: Prospective production of hops in the three Pacific Coast States is 38,284,000 pounds, based on September 1 conditions. Production in 1942 was 34,896,000 pounds and the 10-year (1932-41) average was 37,992,000 pounds. Production and yield per acre is higher than last year in each of the three States.

August weather conditions in the three States were very satisfactory for growth and maturity of hops. Mildew and Red Spider have caused very little loss and wind and rain damage has been light. Quality is good. Harvest of the Washington crop will be at a peak the second week of September and end the latter part of September. A large part of the crop will be picked by machines this year. In Oregon, harvesting of Fuggles and other early clusters is almost completed. Picking of the main crop (late clusters) is now under way. In California, harvesting started during August and has progressed satisfactorily. Picking is general in the Sacramento Valley yards and has started in the earlier sections on the Coast. The use of picking machines has become quite general in the Sacramento Valley.

TOBACCO: A tobacco crop of 1,371,604,000 pounds, all types combined, is now indicated on the basis of prospects as of September 1. This is about 3 percent less than the August 1 forecast and compares with 1,412,437,000 pounds produced last year, and the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 1,349,896,000 pounds.

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With harvest of the flue-cured crop about complete, it now appears the production of this class of tobacco will be much less than expected earlier in the season. Weight of the leaf is unusually light as a result of rapid growth in the first part of the season followed by hot, dry weather causing ripening before maturity. A crop of 778,298,000 pounds is now indicated, compared with 795,074,000 pounds indicated a month ago. The 10-year (1932-41) average production is 739,244,000 pounds.

Burley tobacco production prospects also declined during August. The crop is now expected to be 371,337,000 pounds -- or 3 percent less than the August forecast -- compared with 343,177,000 pounds last year, and the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 322,486,000 pounds. With both early and unusually late plantings of this type this year the growth of the crop appeared rather spotted through the growing season. Yields of early plantings are better than late planting which suffered as a result of unfavorable August weather. Probably one-fourth of the crop was still standing on September 1.

Late July and August drought caused further decline in expected production of both dark fired and dark air-cured tobacco. Dark fired production is now indicated at 64,280,000 pounds, compared with 67,197,000 pounds forecast on August 1, and 69,978,000 pounds produced last year. Dark air-cured production is down from 31,983,000 pounds on August 1 to 30,822,000 on September 1. Last year's production of dark air-cured was 35,245,000 pounds.

The Maryland tobacco crop is the smallest of record. September 1 condition points to only 17,750,000 pounds, about one-fourth less than forecast on August 1, compared with 31,008,000 last year.

Cigar tobacco production, all classes, is now expected to be 109,027,000 pounds. This represents a decline of about 2 percent from that indicated a month earlier and compares with 121,269,000 pounds last year and the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 114,928,000 pounds.

SOYBEANS: The prospective production of soybeans is 208,763,000 bushels, compared with 209,559,000 bushels in 1942 estimated last December and production of 105,587,000 bushels in 1941. The acreage of soybeans for beans is placed at 11,480,000 acres, an increase of 7 percent over the 1942 estimate of 10,762,000 acres and nearly double the 5,881,000 acres harvested in 1941. The indicated yield per acre is 18.2 bushels, compared with 19.5 bushels in 1942 and the 10-year average of 16.7 bushels.

The rather uneven conditions that prevailed on August 1 due to water damage on low-lands and the larger than usual late planted acreage has been further increased by varying drought extending from the Middle Atlantic westward to the Central Great Plains States and southward to Mississippi and Texas. Prospects have not changed materially in the major producing States since August 1. Moderately lower prospects in North Carolina and Iowa have been offset by improvement in Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri.

In these States the crop is fairly well to very well podded, particularly in the earlier planted fields of row beans. Podding in the later planted fields was shortened somewhat by drought and heat in late August, -- as was also the late end of podding on earlier fields. The adverse effects of the dry and hot August is more marked on the later soybeans which will be largely cut for hay. The advancement of the crop towards maturity on the acreage intended for beans is nearly as far along as usual on September 1.

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COWPEAS: The September 1 condition of cowpeas at 61 percent of normal is 15 points less than on the same date last year and 10 points less than average. The condition is below that of last year in all States and below the average condition in all States except Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and New Jersey. Drought conditions in the cowpea producing areas are responsible for low condition. the

PEANUTS: Total production of peanuts to be picked or threshed this year is indicated at 2,801,515,000 pounds. This compares with 2,206,935,000 pounds harvested from the crop of 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 1,214,777,000 pounds.

Prospective production declined about 6 percent during August due to lack of adequate rainfall in the Virginia-Carolina and Southwestern areas. The Virginia-Carolina area showed the greatest loss from last month while all the States in the Southwestern area had declines in yield ranging from 40 to 75 pounds per acre.

While weather was dry in all areas, it was more damaging to peanuts in the northern areas where plants were youngest. In Virginia and North Carolina the ground was hard and peanuts had difficulty "pegging". Subsequent weather conditions could materially change the prospects in this area. In the Southwestern area, the lack of appreciable rainfall in August hastened maturity and caused yields to be low generally. In the Southeastern area, the situation was satisfactory. Adequate rainfall until mid-August brought the early crops to maturity. Dry weather was favorable for harvesting and curing operations and for maximum recovery of nuts from the fields harvested. Some of the late planted fields failed to make normal progress but as a whole production prospects in the Southeast were slightly better than on August 1.

Peanuts of the new crop were being marketed in the central and southern parts of Texas, the season being somewhat ahead of normal. Some peanuts were also available in Southeastern areas. In this section a large percentage of the peanuts to be picked or threshed were already on stakes. Over most of the Southeastern and Southwestern areas harvesting of early planted peanuts was underway, and pickers were getting into full operation.

DRY BEANS: Improved production prospects during August in the States of Idaho and Colorado more than offset minor decreases in other States, and on September 1 the bean crop for the Nation as a whole was estimated 130,000 bags higher than on August 1. This record 1943 bean crop totaling 22,975,000 bags is 17 percent larger than the 1942 crop of 19,608,000 bags and 60 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average crop of 14,325,000 bags. The increase from last year is largely accounted for by larger crops in California, Michigan, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho. Production is below last year in New York and New Mexico. Increased plantings account for most of the increase in the Nation's bean crop. However, in some States poor yields are being obtained from the acreage planted outside the established bean growing areas.

The average yield per acre in 1943 is indicated as 904 pounds compared with 995 pounds in 1942 and 837 pounds, the 10-year average. Yields promise to be above average in all the important bean producing States except Montana and California. However, growers in the northern and higher elevation western States express some concern that an early frost may cut yields by curtailing development of the crown set on late planted fields and the vine set on fields of normal development. Early maturing fields were being pulled and piled at the close of August so that a few new crop beans have already been delivered to cleaning establishments.

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DRY PEAS: A dry pea crop of $9\frac{1}{2}$ million bags is indicated by September 1 reports from growers. This is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million bags less than the August 1 forecast, the reduction being caused by lower yields than expected, especially on late fields in Washington. However, this year's production is nearly $1\frac{1}{3}$ larger than the next largest crop which was over 7 million bags harvested in 1942, and is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the 10-year (1932-41) average. Of the total 9,458,000 bags harvested this year, 5,110,000 bags are in Washington, 2,418,000 bags in Idaho, and 860,000 bags in Oregon. Smaller quantities are grown in Montana, Colorado, and a few other northern States. Yields per acre are lower than the very high 1942 yields in Washington, Oregon, Montana, Colorado, and Michigan.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: Commercial apple production in 1943 is indicated at 92,392,000 bushels -- 28 percent smaller than the 1942 harvest of 128,597,000 bushels and 24 percent smaller than the 7-year (1934-41) average of 121,788,000 bushels. In the west, conditions during August were favorable for the sizing of fruit and prospective production in the three Pacific Coast States is now estimated to be 904,000 bushels more than on August 1. In the east, August weather was unfavorable for sizing of apples so that production declined -- more than offsetting the improvement indicated in the western States. The September 1 forecast for the United States is 743,000 bushels below the August 1 forecast.

Production in the North Atlantic States is about two-thirds of the 1942 crop. Apples are reported showing more insect and disease damage than last year. In all South Atlantic States commercial production will be materially less than last year. In fact, this group of States is expected to harvest less than one-half as large a crop as in 1942. The commercial crop in the North Central region is less than two-thirds of last year's production. The Western region has a comparatively good crop this year with total commercial production at 38,162,000 bushels, 6 percent below last year and 16 percent below average. The California crop at 8,715,000 bushels is 6 percent larger than last year and 14 percent larger than the 7-year (1934-41) average. The increase in California is more than offset by smaller crops than last year in Washington and Oregon.

Practically all varieties and all sections of the country have smaller crops than in 1942. The most notable exception is California where the crops of Gravensteins and Winesaps are much larger than last year and the Rome Beauty and Yellow Newtown varieties are somewhat larger. In Washington and Oregon, Delicious, Yellow Newtowns, Winesaps, and Rome Beautys are reported to be smaller crops than last year. Production of Wealthys -- important in the Northeastern and North Central States -- apparently is somewhat greater than in 1942.

Jonathans are reported somewhat larger crops in California and Arkansas but below last year in other commercial areas. In the northeast and north central sections Baldwins, McIntosh, Cortlands, Northern Spys and Delicious have considerably smaller crops than last year. In the South Atlantic region York Imperials, Winesaps and other principal varieties are short crops. The Virginia crop is placed at 5,940,000 bushels which is only 42 percent of the 1942 harvest.

In California, Gravensteins were nearly all harvested by September 1 with the harvest of Bellflowers and other fall varieties now under way. Wastage of summer and fall apples has been at minimum this year in all sections of the country. In Washington, favorable weather in August helped overcome a late start and slow growing weather during the first of the season, so harvesting will be only slightly later than a year ago.

PEACHES: Indicated production of peaches for 1943 is 42,710,000 bushels -- slightly more than was indicated on August 1. This production is 36 percent less than the

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66,380,000 bushels produced in 1942 and 23 percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average of 55,392,000 bushels. Production in the 10 Southern peach States is estimated at 5,378,000 bushels, compared with 19,591,000 bushels for 1942 and an annual average of 15,108,000 bushels for the period 1932-41.

Only a few favored areas produced good peach crops this year. Production in California and other important Western States is above average, with Colorado producing a record crop. The New Jersey crop is nearly average, and fair crops were produced in Pennsylvania and Michigan. Other important States for the most part had very short crops, with near failures in New England, New York, and some of the North Central and South Atlantic States.

Harvest of early varieties in the North Central States was practically completed by September 1; Elbertas should be in good volume early in September. The Rocky Mountain and Pacific Northwest States were harvesting actively by September 1, with heavy volume expected during the first two weeks of September.

In California, harvest of freestones was practically completed except for late table varieties which will continue to furnish supplies for several weeks. The harvest of clingstones for canning was practically completed by September 1 in all areas of the State.

PEARS: Total United States production of pears for 1943 is estimated at 23,851,000 bushels -- 22 percent less than the 30,717,000 bushels produced in 1942 and 15 percent less than the 10-year (1932-41) average of 27,938,000 bushels.

In the Western States growing conditions during August were generally favorable for pears. Production of Bartletts in the three Pacific Coast States is now estimated at 15,786,000 bushels, compared with last year's 15,721,000 bushels and the 10-year average of 14,002,000 bushels. Production of varieties other than Bartletts in these 3 States is indicated to total 4,268,000 bushels. Last year, 5,033,000 bushels were produced and the 10-year average is 5,255,000 bushels.

In Washington, weather during August was favorable and pest damage was at a minimum for all varieties of pears. Fruit sizes are large but there is apparently a light set on the inside of the trees. Production of Bartletts, at 4,030,000 bushels, is 20 percent less than last year but only 3 percent below average. Production of varieties other than Bartletts, at 1,500,000 bushels, is 7 percent less than last year and 19 percent less than average. Shipment of Washington Bartletts started about a week later than in 1942. Heavy movement began in late August and is expected to continue at least through September. By September 1, harvesting of Bartletts was general in all parts of the State and second picking was well under way in the Yakima Valley. Picking of D'Anjous was not expected to be general until September 10 to 20. Bosc will start about September 15 and Winter Nelis about October 10. The "set" of all winter varieties is light with D'Anjous relatively the heaviest.

In Oregon, harvesting of Bartletts started about August 9 in the Rouge River Valley and is now about completed. In the Hood River Valley, harvesting started August 23 and was in full swing by September 1. Production of Bartletts in Oregon is estimated at 1,380,000 bushels -- 24 percent below 1942 production and 4 percent below average. Production of other varieties is indicated to be 1,560,000 bushels -- 33 percent less than last year and 28 percent less than average. Harvest of fall and winter varieties is under way in the Medford Area but in the Hood River Valley very little picking is expected before September 15.

California Bartlett production, at 10,376,000 bushels, is a record-high production for that State. Last year the crop amounted to 8,834,000 bushels and the 10-year average is 8,413,000 bushels. Production of other varieties is indicated to be

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1,208,000 bushels compared with 917,000 bushels last year and 1,250,000 bushels, the 10-year average. Harvest is about complete in all but El Dorado and Lake Counties and will soon be finished in those areas. California Bartlett's matured early with excellent average quality and sizes. Harvest of Hardys is well advanced with most of the tonnage going to canners, although more of this fruit is going to fresh markets than usual.

Production is turning out to be very short in all States east of the Rocky Mountains and prospects in many Eastern Sections declined further during August. Production in New York is placed at 495,000 bushels compared with 1,241,000 bushels in 1942 and 1,192,000 bushels for the 10-year average. Michigan production is expected to be 481,000 bushels compared with 1,000,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 1,156,000 bushels.

GRAPES: Production of grapes is now indicated at 2,759,050 tons -- larger by about one percent than the previous record crops of 1937 and 1941. The 1942 harvest totalled 2,402,150 tons and the 10-year (1932-41) average was 2,354,460 tons.

The California crop at 2,569,000 tons is 19 percent larger than the 1942 harvest and about one percent larger than the previous record California crops of 1938 and 1941. The raisin grape harvest in early areas of the San Joaquin Valley began during the third week of August. Total production of raisin varieties at 1,581,000 tons is 24 percent more than the 1,277,000 tons harvested in 1942. Of the table varieties, harvesting of Malagas and Ribiers has been underway since mid-July. Tokay harvest began during the last week of August and should continue steadily for several weeks to be followed by Emperors and Almericas. Production of table varieties at 476,000 tons in 1943 compares with 409,000 tons in 1942. The harvest of wine varieties will probably not start in the early areas before September 15. The indicated production of wine varieties is 512,000 tons this year and 474,000 tons last year.

In the East, the New York crop of 44,000 tons is only 63 percent of last year's large crop. The Michigan crop is indicated at 44,200 tons which compares with the 1942 harvest of 46,000 tons. Production in Ohio and Pennsylvania is only three-fourths of the crops of 1942.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The production of plums in California and Michigan is placed at 71,700 tons -- 7 percent smaller than the crop of 1942. In California, harvest was completed by September 1 except for a small quantity of late-maturing varieties. Michigan growers are marketing one of the smallest plum crops of record.

The estimated production of dried prunes in California -- 191,000 tons -- is the same as indicated on August 1. Production in 1942 was 171,000 tons. California prunes matured earlier than usual and the harvest is well advanced.

Production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, is indicated to be 118,000 tons compared with 113,300 tons in 1942, and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 146,950 tons. In western Washington and Oregon indicated prune production is smaller than estimated on August 1, due mainly to an unusually heavy dropping of fruit. In eastern Oregon, prospective production remains unchanged from the estimate of August 1. In eastern Washington, however, the fruit "set" is showing up lighter than indicated a month ago. Idaho prune production is the smallest of record.

CITRUS FRUITS: Condition of all oranges in the United States from the bloom of 1943 was 77 percent on September 1. Condition on September 1, 1942 was 73 percent, about the same as the 10-year (1932-41) average September 1 condition of 72 percent. Condition of grapefruit was 62 percent compared with 70 percent a year earlier and the 10-year average of 62 percent. California lemon condition was 79 percent -- 4 points higher than on September 1 a year ago and 6 points higher than average.

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Weather conditions in Florida during August were favorable for development of the coming citrus crop. Soil moisture is good as a result of frequent showers and crops are in excellent condition. Fruit is "sizing" well and it now appears that limited shipments of grapefruit will start about October 10 to 15, with oranges a few days later. Movement of limes, mainly from Dade County, is now active and fairly heavy shipments should continue through October. Peak movement was probably reached in August.

In Texas, unfavorable conditions continued through August in all citrus areas. It has been hot and dry with practically no rainfall since early June. Water for irrigation has been scarce and the quality has been undesirable. Groves have been well cared for but some trees are now beginning to show the effects of lack of moisture. Fruit continues to hold remarkably well -- cooler nights the past two weeks have been helpful. Maturity is apparently about two weeks later than usual. Prospects are much better for oranges than for grapefruit.

California weather during August was generally favorable for citrus in all areas. Prospects continue to indicate large crops of good quality. In Arizona heavy August rains supplied most citrus groves in Maricopa County with an abundance of moisture. Most trees show very good color and fruit is sizing well. It now appears that picking may start at least a week earlier than last season.

APRICOTS, FIGS Production of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah is estimated at 107,500 tons which is less than one-half the crop of last season and the 10-year (1932-41) average production. The California crop is indicated to be 82,000 tons, the smallest of record. Production in 1942 was 204,000 tons. A record crop of apricots is estimated for Utah.

Condition of California figs on September 1 was reported at 86 percent, the same as a year earlier and above the 10-year average condition. The harvest of dried figs, and the canning of fresh Kadotas were well under way by September 1.

The September 1 condition of California olives was reported at 59 percent; one point below last year but 4 points above average. Growing conditions have been favorable for olives and prospects are better than on August 1.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, Total production of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated at 65,700 tons, 8 percent larger than the crop of 1942, and 23 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average production. Production in California is now placed at 60,000 tons which is 3 percent larger than the estimate of August 1. Production in that State in 1942 was 57,000 tons. Growing conditions to date have been favorable for the development of California walnuts and in most producing areas nuts are showing average size. In Oregon the crop is developing unusually late and harvest probably will not start until about October 1.

The California almond crop now estimated at 17,300 tons, is about the same as on August 1, but compares with the 1942 record crop of 22,000 tons. Harvest of the main crop was well under way by September 1.

Production of filberts in Washington and Oregon is estimated at 6,430 tons -- the largest of record, compared with 4,270 tons in 1942. The Oregon crop is indicated to be 5,600 tons compared with 3,600 tons produced last season. Growing conditions during August continued favorable for the development of Oregon filberts; the crop is "sizing" well. Harvest is expected to get under way about mid-September. Washington filberts developed favorably during August and nuts are sizing well.

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PECANS: Prospective production of pecans is placed at 98,049,000 pounds -- 24 percent larger than the crop of 1942, and 8 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average production. Indicated production of improved varieties is 44,936,000 pounds and wild or seedling types 53,113,000 pounds, compared with 45,730,000 pounds and 33,070,000 pounds, respectively, in 1942.

Growing conditions during August were relatively favorable in most of the pecan-producing States east of the Mississippi River. In North Carolina and Georgia, trees are carrying a good "set" of nuts with little disease or insect damage to date. In Mississippi, continued dry weather and scab damage have reduced prospects somewhat. In the producing States west of the Mississippi, except for Texas, continued dry weather reduced production prospects, and in some areas insect damage and heavy "shedding" caused additional losses.

CRANBERRIES: Production of cranberries is indicated at 737,600 barrels in 1943, compared with 813,200 barrels in 1942 and 609,500 barrels the 10-year (1932-41) average. The 1943 prospective production has been exceeded only in 1926, 1937, and 1942.

The Massachusetts crop, at 495,000 barrels, is indicated to be 12 percent less than the near record 1942 crop. Berries have sized well this year. Rainfall has been adequate and temperatures favorable for growth. In New Jersey, the set of fruit has been disappointing. The crop varies from small sized berries where water supplies have been inadequate to good sizes on bogs with ample water. The Wisconsin crop is 3 percent larger than last year. On the West Coast, Washington expects a slightly larger crop than last year but the Oregon crop is indicated to be 14 percent smaller than the 1942 harvest.

POTATOES: The potato crop continued to improve under the favorable weather conditions that prevailed in most of the important late areas during August. Total production in the United States for 1943 is now placed at 460,512,000 bushels, compared with 371,150,000 bushels in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 363,332,000 bushels. The indicated production is larger than any crop of record, exceeding the previous record of 427,249,000 bushels in 1928 by 33 million bushels.

Most of the improvement in the production outlook occurred in the 18 surplus late States where the September estimate is 19,419,000 bushels above the August estimate. Each State of this group, except Pennsylvania, Nebraska, and California show prospective production equal to or in excess of the August estimate. Growing conditions during August were particularly favorable in Maine and Colorado. On September 1 nearly all vines in Maine were green, had a good set of tubers, and showed relatively little late blight. In Colorado, the San Louis Valley and west-central areas had frequent rains and good growing conditions. Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho, and Washington show rather substantial increases over the August estimates. Considerable acreage was planted late, however, and the crops will be more vulnerable than usual to early-frost damage. Frosts in the Klamath Falls and Crooks-Deschutes of Oregon on August 29 caused about 10 percent damage in those areas but favorable growing weather which preceded these frosts probably improved prospects for the State as a whole as much as the loss from frost damage. A frost in the Tule Lake area of California on September 1 stopped growth in most fields and caused a slight reduction in yield per acre. Slight declines in crop prospects occurred in Nebraska and Pennsylvania because of the high temperatures and dry weather that prevailed in some areas. Weather conditions in the late States have been favorable for the control of late blight and reports indicate very little damage to date from this disease.

Outside the 18 surplus late States, August conditions brought a slight net decline in production prospects, largely the effect of hot weather and continued drought in southern and Atlantic Coast States from New Jersey to Florida.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1943

September 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SWEETPOTATOES: Prospects for sweetpotatoes were lowered over almost the entire country by hot, dry weather during August and on September 1 production was indicated to be 71,623,000 bushels, which is 12 percent less than was reported on August 1. This production would be almost 10 percent above the 65,580,000 bushels harvested in 1942 and 3 percent more than the 10-year (1932-41) average of 69,291,000 bushels. Indicated production declined in all States except Iowa, Missouri, and California which remained unchanged from a month ago. Yield per acre is now placed at 77.6 bushels on the basis of September 1 condition, compared with 88.0 bushels indicated on August 1 and 92.4 bushels per acre harvested in 1942. The 10-year (1932-41) average yield per acre is 83.2 bushels. Increases in acreage have more than offset lower yield prospects and account for this year's higher prospective production. Continued hot, dry weather in the Atlantic Coast States from southern New Jersey to Florida had an adverse effect on growing and maturing sweetpotatoes. Late planted sweetpotatoes in most of these States received light rainfall during late August and now look more promising. Digging, which has been limited to southern areas, is expected to be well under way in the majority of producing areas about September 15.

HAY: The 1943 hay crop is now expected to be 96½ million tons. A crop of this size would be 9 million tons less than was harvested in 1942, but 2-1/4 million tons larger than the 1941 crop. With a larger farm carryover of old hay last spring, available supplies are about 110 million tons, which is more than usual but below the record of 116½ million tons available last year.

In most States, this year's total supplies are near or above the 10-year average, and in places some acreage has been left uncut. On the other hand, the hay crop is short in a wide irregular band extending from Delaware and Virginia to western Texas. Yields per acre of annual hay crops such as lespedeza and cowpeas, which are important in the Southeast, have been reduced by the dry weather and the acreage used for hay may be reduced by diversion to pasture. In some of this area pastures have furnished so little feed that next winter's hay supplies are being used now. This situation is worst in Arkansas and parts of adjacent States.

Of the total U. S. crop of 96,469,000 tons this year, 11,357,000 tons are expected to be wild hay, 32,493,000 tons alfalfa hay, and 27,934,000 tons are clover-timothy hay. Out of last year's crop of 105,328,000 tons, 13,083,000 tons were wild hay, 36,547,000 tons alfalfa hay, and 28,276,000 tons clover-timothy hay.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

PASTURES

Following a sharp August decline, the September 1 condition of farm pastures in the United States at 73 percent of normal was 15 points lower than a year ago but not greatly different from condition on that date in 1940 or 1941. Good to excellent pastures extended over a belt of Northern States from northern New England westward across the country. Elsewhere, however, pasture conditions ranged mostly from fair to poor, with above-normal temperatures and lack of adequate precipitation causing extreme drouth on the central Atlantic Seaboard and in the western two-thirds of the South Central Region. Rains since the first of September have materially improved fall pasture prospects in the latter area and have benefited pastures in northern Virginia, the Ohio Valley, and other scattered areas. Additional rainfall, however, is needed in much of Maryland and adjacent States, parts of the Southeast, Missouri, Nebraska, and New Mexico.

In an area extending from southern New England southward along the coast into central North Carolina pastures showed the effects of dry weather persisting since mid-July. In Delaware and Maryland the condition of pastures was the lowest recorded for September 1 since 1930, and were 51 and 62 points lower than at this time last year. The drouth area in the Central States on September 1 extended from the central Ohio Valley southwestward through Texas and Oklahoma and upward into the central Great Plains. Arkansas and Oklahoma had severe to extreme drouth over almost their entire area, and the pasture condition figures for September 1 were the lowest recorded since 1936.

In the northern New England and the Great Lakes dairy States pastures were mostly good to excellent except for some areas of fair condition in Michigan and Wisconsin. Pastures and ranges in the northern Great Plains and Western States were mostly in fair to good condition with a good supply of cured feed available.

MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production on farms in the United States showed more than the usual decline during August and for the month fell 2 percent short of equalling production a year ago. Total milk production is estimated at 10.6 billion pounds for August this year, about 200 million pounds less than the 10.8 billion pounds produced in the same month last year. Abnormally hot weather over much of the country in the last half of August combined with less abundant green feed from late summer pastures caused milk flow to decline more rapidly than the unusually well maintained production a year ago. Total milk production in relation to population, however, continued well above average, with the August daily per capita figure of 2.50 pounds the second highest for the month in the 15-year period for which comparisons are available.

On September 1, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters, at 14.1 pounds, was 5 to 6 percent lower than on the same date last year, but 5 percent higher than the 1932-41 average for the date. The small percentage of milk cows reported in production on September 1 -- 71.2 -- was a major factor in lowering the output per cow in herd, especially in the West North Central and South Central States where the percent milked approached record low levels for September 1. Milk production per cow milked was 2 percent below last year but was the third highest for September 1 in 19 years of record.

In northern dairy States from Wisconsin eastward, where pastures held up well through the summer, milk production per cow declined during August at only slightly more than the average seasonal rate. In other sections of the country, especially the South, the decline in milk production per cow during the month was considerably greater than either average or last year. On September 1 milk production per cow in all regions except the South Central and West averaged 4 to 5 percent below last year, but 5 to 7 percent above the 10-year average for the date. In the South Central area where drouth has seriously cut milk flow, production per cow was 11 percent below that on September 1 last year and 3 percent below average. In the Western States the milk per cow was slightly lower than a year ago but 10 percent above average for September 1.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1943

September 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Hens and pullets on farms laid 3,863,000,000 eggs in August, an all time high production for the month -- 9 percent above the previous high of August last year and 40 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. August egg production was at its highest level in all parts of the country except in the West where it was the largest since 1931. Egg production during the first 8 months of this year topped all other years for that period -- 13 percent above last year and 43 percent above the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production per layer during August was 12.2 eggs, compared with 12.3 last year and the 10-year average of 11.2 eggs. Production per layer for the first 8 months of this year was 110.6 eggs, compared with 111.3 last year and 100.9 the 10-year average for the period.

There was an average of 316,125,000 layers in farm flocks during August, an increase of 10 percent from last year and 28 percent above the 10-year average. Culling of laying flocks during August was considerably heavier than last year. Numbers in laying flocks decreased about 4 percent during August compared with a decrease of 2 percent last year and for the 10-year average. These heavier marketings were reflected by 10 - 14 percent heavier receipts of fowl in mid-August at mid-Western markets.

There were 318,151,000 pullets not yet of laying age on farms September 1, an increase of 15 percent from a year ago and 40 percent above the 5-year (1937-41) average. There was a record number in all parts of the country with the largest increase -- 18 percent in the North Atlantic and the smallest was 10 percent in the Western States.

The number of chicks under 3 months old on farms September 1, hatched since June 1, was 224,846,000 birds -- an increase of 44 percent from a year ago and 41 percent from September 1941. This increase indicates a much heavier late hatch this year than last and a larger proportion of the annual hatch coming after June 1. Increases were large in all parts of the country ranging from 75 percent in the North Atlantic States to 27 percent in the Western States. Of these late hatchings 67 percent were purchased from commercial hatcheries and 33 percent were hatched on farms, compared with 58 percent purchased and 42 percent hatched on farms last year.

PULLETS NOT YET OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1
(Thousands)

Year	: North : Atlantic	: E. North : Central	: W. North : Central	: South : Atlantic	: South : Central	: Western	: United : States
Av. 1937-41	30,541	51,852	66,492	19,679	39,043	19,992	227,599
1942	35,404	59,980	89,442	21,789	48,654	21,792	277,061
1943	41,941	67,790	104,054	25,036	55,353	23,977	318,151

CHICKS 3 MONTHS OLD ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

1941	13,194	31,353	52,304	18,665	31,019	13,358	159,893
1942	14,588	29,601	47,640	19,351	30,251	14,813	156,244
1943	25,467	44,560	68,935	26,455	40,635	18,794	224,846

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-August averaged 38.8 cents per dozen, the highest for the month since 1920. Chicken prices advanced slightly during the month to 25.6 cents in mid-August, compared with 19.6 cents a year ago and 13.6 cents, the 10-year average. August prices received for turkeys were the highest in the 10 years of record -- 45 percent higher than a year ago and almost twice the 5-year (1937-41) average. The average cost of feed in a U. S. farm poultry ration at August 15 prices was \$2.13 per 100 pounds, which is 28 percent above a year ago but a third less than was paid for feed in August 1920. The egg-feed price relationship at August 15 prices was less favorable than a year ago but the chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were more favorable, especially the turkey ratio.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 1, 1943

	CORN, ALL			OATS			BARLEY	
	Indicated 1943			Indicated 1943			Indicated 1943	
State	Yield per		Yield per		Yield per			
	acre	Production	acre	Production	acre	Production		
	Bu.	Thous. bu.	Bu.	Thous. bu.	Bu.	Thous. bu.	Bu.	Thous. bu.
Maine	42.0	714	40.0	3,560	28.0	112		
N.H.	42.0	630	39.0	273	---	---		
Vt.	38.0	2,508	30.0	1,440	24.0	120		
Mass.	42.0	1,722	30.0	180	---	---		
R. I.	38.0	304	32.0	32	---	---		
Conn.	40.0	2,000	31.0	124	---	---		
N.Y.	36.0	23,112	18.0	10,764	17.5	2,030		
N.J.	37.0	6,808	26.0	1,118	27.0	189		
Pa.	39.5	52,693	21.0	17,661	23.0	3,082		
Ohio	47.5	163,875	24.0	30,024	20.0	840		
Ind.	48.0	209,136	23.0	33,396	20.0	1,620		
Ill.	49.5	433,026	33.5	113,632	23.0	2,346		
Mich.	34.0	51,272	20.5	24,559	15.0	2,550		
Wis.	43.0	108,704	38.5	100,870	26.0	8,892		
Minn.	43.0	227,341	32.0	138,464	17.5	23,888		
Iowa	58.0	630,344	39.0	189,345	23.0	1,035		
Mo.	29.5	133,045	24.0	51,768	18.0	2,538		
N. Dak.	23.5	26,720	34.0	72,284	24.0	65,880		
S. Dak.	25.0	87,800	32.0	74,464	18.5	39,627		
Nebr.	22.0	180,114	33.0	69,927	19.5	29,445		
Kans.	21.0	68,355	24.5	45,766	14.0	15,330		
Del.	22.0	3,036	25.0	125	29.0	232		
Md.	26.0	12,272	23.0	1,012	23.0	1,840		
Va.	23.0	30,613	21.5	3,225	21.0	1,575		
W. Va.	32.0	13,344	21.0	1,722	19.0	209		
N.C.	22.0	52,030	22.0	6,094	20.0	760		
S.C.	16.0	24,240	22.0	14,520	19.0	247		
Ga.	11.5	41,756	19.5	10,120	17.0	136		
Fla.	10.5	7,780	15.0	165	---	---		
Ky.	24.0	68,400	20.0	2,000	21.0	2,121		
Tenn.	21.0	60,228	21.5	3,332	17.0	1,870		
Ala.	14.5	45,080	20.5	4,182	---	---		
Miss.	13.5	37,894	29.0	8,700	---	---		
Ark.	11.0	21,549	25.0	6,700	15.0	120		
La.	16.0	22,096	30.0	3,630	---	---		
Okla.	11.0	21,136	18.0	21,996	9.5	4,750		
Tex.	15.5	83,979	19.0	15,694	14.0	3,682		
Mont.	20.0	3,800	39.0	18,291	31.5	16,191		
Idaho	46.0	1,794	41.0	7,216	37.0	13,986		
Wyo.	13.5	1,431	29.0	3,509	28.0	3,304		
Colo.	14.5	13,427	32.0	5,504	24.0	18,408		
N. Mex.	13.5	2,524	25.0	675	21.0	546		
Ariz.	11.0	385	29.0	203	31.0	1,612		
Utah	29.0	783	41.0	1,763	44.0	6,864		
Nev.	30.0	120	40.0	320	39.0	936		
Wash.	38.0	1,254	46.0	8,694	37.0	9,287		
Oreg.	33.5	1,675	36.0	10,440	33.5	8,710		
Calif.	32.0	2,368	33.0	5,577	28.0	36,372		
U.S.	31.7	2,985,267	30.2	1,145,060	22.1	333,282		

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1943

September 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

BUCKWHEAT

Indicated 1943			Indicated 1943		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	Bushels	Thous. bu.		Bushels	Thous. bu.
Maine	19.0	38	Maine	16.0	96
N.Y.	15.5	46	Vt.	19.0	19
Pa.	17.5	175	N.Y.	17.5	2,625
Ohio	16.0	16	Pa.	19.5	2,574
Ind.	15.0	90	Ohio	18.5	370
Ill.	20.0	160	Ind.	13.0	208
Mich.	17.0	136	Ill.	14.0	168
Wis.	20.0	740	Mich.	17.0	952
Minn.	15.5	14,601	Wis.	15.5	279
Iowa	15.5	155	Minn.	13.0	416
N.Dak.	19.5	118,131	Iowa	16.0	32
S.Dak.	12.0	28,728	Mo.	11.0	11
Nebr.	13.5	1,148	N.Dak.	12.0	132
Kans.	10.0	60	S.Dak.	12.0	24
Mont.	21.0	51,996	Md.	17.0	85
Idaho	32.5	10,562	Va.	15.0	135
Wyo.	15.0	1,260	W.Va.	19.0	228
Colo.	16.5	2,508	N.C.	16.5	66
N.Mex.	13.0	286	Ky.	12.0	24
Utah	32.5	2,048	Tenn.	14.0	28
Nev.	28.0	420			
Wash.	24.5	25,088			
Oreg.	24.5	6,321			
U.S.	18.9	264,713	U.S.	17.2	8,472

DURUM WHEAT

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

			Ill.	24.0	24
			Iowa	25.0	25
			Mo.	16.0	1,328
			N.Dak.	12.0	24
			S.Dak.	10.5	2,194
Minn.	17.0	867	Nebr.	13.0	1,820
N.Dak.	19.0	32,528	Kans.	13.5	18,914
S.Dak.	11.0	2,992	Ark.	8.0	80
			La.	14.0	28
			Okla.	8.0	8,472
			Tex.	15.0	59,475
			Colo.	11.0	1,441
			N.Mex.	11.5	3,128
			Ariz.	34.0	1,632
			Calif.	34.0	3,910
3 States	17.9	36,387	U.S.	13.8	102,495

WHEAT (Production by Classes) for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White (winter & spring)	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/		
	Thousand bushels		Thousand bushels		Thousand bushels	
Av. 1932-41	295,609	200,127	124,955	27,996	89,726	738,412
1942	482,791	160,285	215,321	45,505	77,425	981,327
1943 2/	357,672	134,521	224,995	37,376	80,393	834,957

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated 1943.

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FLAXSEED

Indicated 1943			Indicated 1943		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	Bushels	Thous. bushels		Bushels	Thous. bushels
Ill.	12.0	168	Okla.	7.0	329
Mich.	7.0	35	Tex.	7.7	285
Wis.	10.0	120	Mont.	9.0	5,049
Minn.	9.5	16,815	Idaho	10.0	30
Iowa	12.0	3,612	Wyo.	4.0	12
Mo.	5.0	95	Ariz.	21.0	483
N.Dak.	8.0	14,696	Wash.	12.0	24
S.Dak.	9.5	5,748	Oreg.	13.0	65
Nebr.	8.0	88	Calif.	17.0	5,015
Kans	7.0	2,051	U. S.	9.4	54,720

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

Indicated 1943			Indicated 1943		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	Pounds	Thousand bags 2/		Pounds	Thousand bags 2/
Maine	1,130	102	Idaho	1,600	2,400
Vt.	600	12	Wyo.	1,200	1,260
N.Y.	900	1,188	Colo.	620	3,007
Mich.	900	6,588	N.Mex.	330	792
Wis.	670	47	Ariz.	490	69
Minn.	600	60	Utah	740	74
N.Dak.	540	16	Wash.	1,140	57
S.Dak.	450	18	Oreg.	1,100	44
Nebr.	1,100	968	Calif.	1,230	5,558
Kans.	300	24			
Tex.	180	3/ 32	U. S.	903.8	22,975
Mont.	1,030	659			

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).
3/ Not including commercial production of 78,000 bags (cleaned) of Blackeye cowpeas in Texas in 1943 and 120,000 bags in 1942.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

Preliminary 1943			Preliminary 1943		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	Pounds	Thousand bags 2/		Pounds	Thousand bags 2/
Mich.	650	20	Wyo.	1,200	24
Wis.	870	70	Colo.	800	248
N.Dak.	900	81	Wash.	1,400	5,110
Mont.	1,120	627	Oreg.	1,535	860
Idaho	1,300	2,418	9 States	1,321	9,458

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

RICE

Indicated 1943			Indicated 1943		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	Bushels	Thousand bushels		Bushels	Thousand bushels
Ark.	49.0	13,230	Calif.	55.0	12,155
La.	40.0	25,240	U. S.	46.9	71,217
Tex.	52.0	20,592			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1943

September 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State	TAME HAY		ALFALFA HAY 1/		CLOVER & TIMOTHY HAY 1/	
	Indicated 1943		Indicated 1943		Preliminary 1943	
	Yield per		Yield per		Yield per	
	acre	Production	acre	Production	acre	Production
	Tons	Thous. tons	Tons	Thous. tons	Tons	Thous. tons
Maine	0.95	859	1.50	9	1.10	518
N.H.	1.20	413	2.10	10	1.35	221
Vt.	1.30	1,130	2.30	46	1.40	710
Mass.	1.55	555	2.20	37	1.75	383
R.I.	1.35	47	2.25	2	1.50	24
Conn.	1.50	422	2.55	66	1.55	209
N.Y.	1.50	5,876	2.00	960	1.55	4,264
N.J.	1.65	399	2.10	143	1.55	170
Pa.	1.50	3,364	1.90	532	1.45	2,536
Ohio	1.40	3,426	1.95	905	1.35	2,225
Ind.	1.35	2,564	1.75	900	1.20	1,115
Ill.	1.25	3,288	2.00	988	1.15	1,175
Mich.	1.50	4,088	1.65	2,201	1.35	1,639
Wis.	1.85	7,141	2.35	2,277	1.70	4,585
Minn.	1.80	5,413	2.20	3,106	1.60	1,438
Iowa	1.55	4,951	2.35	2,228	1.30	2,230
Mo.	1.10	3,470	2.25	700	.95	855
N.Dak.	1.45	1,230	1.60	307	1.40	7
S.Dak.	1.30	820	1.45	399	1.30	14
Nebr.	1.65	1,546	1.75	1,251	1.10	9
Kans.	1.70	1,651	1.85	1,343	1.30	38
Del.	1.15	79	2.20	9	1.30	36
Md.	1.23	529	1.70	68	1.25	352
Va.	.95	1,343	2.00	130	1.25	495
W.Va.	1.25	988	2.10	99	1.25	485
N.C.	.90	1,114	1.90	13	1.05	63
S.C.	.70	519	1.70	5	-	-
Ga.	.55	883	1.85	9	.85	3
Fla.	.55	79	-	-	-	-
Ky.	1.15	1,986	1.80	389	1.10	338
Tenn.	.95	1,933	1.80	198	1.00	161
Ala.	.69	811	1.50	8	.75	4
Miss.	.95	848	2.10	139	.85	6
Ark.	.80	1,006	1.65	125	.85	14
La.	1.00	338	1.75	49	1.00	14
Okla.	.95	1,076	1.70	461	-	-
Tex.	.85	1,264	2.40	312	-	-
Mont.	1.50	1,806	1.70	1,159	1.50	276
Idaho	2.10	2,125	2.35	1,833	1.35	161
Wyo.	1.40	729	1.65	483	1.40	151
Colo.	1.70	1,669	2.00	1,226	1.45	231
N.Mex.	2.20	418	2.60	354	1.25	15
Ariz.	2.40	686	2.65	546	-	-
Utah	1.98	978	2.05	892	1.65	38
Nev.	2.05	394	2.30	320	1.35	32
Wash.	1.95	1,851	2.40	754	2.10	410
Oreg.	1.90	1,659	2.50	735	1.85	215
Calif.	2.95	5,348	4.30	3,767	1.85	68
U.S.	1.41	85,112	2.15	32,493	1.41	27,934

1/ Included in tame hay. Clover and timothy hay excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1943

3:00 P. M. (E.W.T.)

as of
September 1, 1943

WILD HAY

PASTURE

SOYBEANS

COWPEAS

Preliminary 1943 Condition Sept. 1: Condition Sept. 1: Condition Sept. 1

State : Yield per: Production: Average: 1943 : Average: 1942: 1943: Average: 1942: 1943

: Acre : : 1932-41: : 1932-41: : 1932-41: : 1932-41: : 1932-41: : 1932-41:

Tons Thous. tons Percent Percent Percent

Me.	1.05	6	71	93						
N.H.	.90	7	75	84						
Vt.	1.15	9	76	95						
Mass.	1.00	10	69	76						
R.I.	.95	11	72	63						
Conn.	1.10	7	74	58						
N.Y.	1.05	58	66	86	77	85	81			
N.J.	1.30	20	70	54	84	92	79	80	97	84
Pa.	1.10	15	71	69	83	90	82	1/81	88	75
Ohio	.90	4	68	89	80	92	87			
Ind.	.95	5	64	78	78	92	86	77	85	69
Ill.	.85	15	66	75	78	88	84	72	84	72
Michl	1.00	29	64	82	78	90	77			
Wis.	1.25	106	61	80	80	90	86			
Minn.	1.20	1,482	60	87	---	84	82			
Iowa	1.15	126	68	95	83	94	89			
Mo.	1.25	188	59	72	70	83	78	69	81	75
N.Dak.	1.00	1,785	50	86	---	80	63			
S.Dak.	.70	1,390	44	79	---	89	76			
Neb.	.70	1,900	50	65	1/64	83	72			
Kans.	1.20	694	51	67	62	84	73	62	86	69
Del.	1.00	1	76	41	86	97	54	82	87	45
Mi.	.80	3	72	31	86	95	58	84	94	59
Va.	.75	8	82	57	83	93	66	80	86	54
W.Va.	.90	17	78	81	85	92	89	82	91	77
N.C.	1.15	18	82	79	84	85	79	78	82	66
S.C.	1.00	8	72	70	74	78	69	72	82	64
Ga.	.85	23	76	73	75	76	73	70	74	67
Fla.	---	---	84	82				74	74	73
Ky.	.90	18	75	62	80	88	77	78	84	70
Tenn.	.75	28	75	63	78	85	70	74	78	64
Ala.	.75	29	79	67	75	74	67	71	69	62
Miss.	.70	38	75	45	77	80	62	72	73	53
Ark.	.80	118	62	32	71	82	49	67	73	39
La.	1.15	26	78	63	80	82	68	70	76	62
Okla.	1.00	462	53	41	60	80	47	61	80	40
Tex.	1.00	200	62	53	1/70	76	61	66	67	57
Mont.	.95	708	60	87						
Idaho	1.00	140	75	84						
Wyo.	.80	346	68	80						
Colo.	.95	391	60	78						
N.Mex.	.75	16	66	60						
Ariz.	.80	2	79	83						
Utah	1.30	96	68	75						
Nev.	1.00	219	81	92						
Wash.	1.15	48	66	75						
Oreg.	1.10	286	69	82						
Calif.	1.30	251	75	83						
U.S.	.91	11,357	64	73	78	88	81	71	76	61
1/Short-time average.										

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	For sugar								
	Acreage harvested			Yield of cane per acre			Production		
	Average:			Average:			Average:		
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	220.8	225	270	17.0	17.5	17.6	3,841	3,938	4,752
Fla. 1/	16.1	31	21.4	31.8	30.6	30.3	520	949	648
Total	236.9	256	291.4	18.0	19.1	18.5	4,361	4,887	5,400
State	For seed								
	Acreage harvested			Yield of cane per acre			Production		
	Average:			Average:			Average:		
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	20.3	32	25	17.0	17.5	17.0	345	560	425
Fla. 1/	.6	.7	.5	33.5	34.0	30.0	22	24	15
Total	20.9	32.7	25.5	17.5	17.9	17.3	367	584	440
State	For sugar and seed								
	Acreage harvested			Yield of cane per acre			Production		
	Average:			Average:			Average:		
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	241.1	257	295	17.0	17.5	17.5	4,186	4,498	5,177
Fla. 1/	16.7	31.7	21.9	31.9	30.7	30.3	542	973	663
Total	257.8	288.7	316.9	18.0	19.0	18.4	4,728	5,471	5,840

Products of cane ground for sugar

State	Sugar per ton of cane, 96° equivalent			Sugar produced, 96° equivalent			Molasses 2/, including blackstrap		
	Average:			Average:			Average:		
	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942	1930-39	1941	1942
	Pounds			Thousand short tons			Thousand gallons		
La.	159	164	168	308	323	400	24,540	26,295	30,233
Fla. 1/	175	203	194	47	96	63	3,333	5,157	4,100
Total	161	171	171	355	419	463	27,873	31,452	34,333

1/ 1942 revised.

2/ Edible molasses not produced in Florida.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Indicated 1943	
	Yield of cane	Production
	per acre	
	Short tons	Thous. short tons
Louisiana	19.0	5,662
Florida	28.0	924
Total	19.9	6,586

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For			Indi-			Indi-	
	Average:	harvest:	Average:	1942	cated:	Average:	1942	cated	
	1932-41:	1942	1943	1932-41:	1943	1932-41:		1943	
	Thousand acres						Thousand bushels		
Ohio	256	1,253	1,423	18.1	23.0	21.0	4,808	28,819	29,883
Ind.	424	1,417	1,458	16.4	21.0	19.0	7,066	29,757	27,702
Ill.	1,327	3,514	3,500	19.5	21.0	21.5	26,644	73,794	75,250
Mich.	33	220	145	13.9	17.0	14.0	487	3,740	2,030
Minn.	1/25	273	260	1/14.7	13.0	15.0	1/382	3,549	3,900
Iowa	367	1,872	1,965	17.4	21.0	20.0	6,642	39,312	39,300
Mo.	110	500	625	9.8	15.0	13.5	1,078	7,500	8,438
N.C.	140	300	306	11.1	13.0	11.5	1,560	3,900	3,519
Miss.	34	203	196	8.7	14.0	11.0	298	2,842	2,156
Ark.	48	239	255	11.2	15.0	8.5	589	3,585	2,168
10 principal States	2,759	9,791	10,133	17.9	20.1	19.2	49,478	196,798	194,346
Other States	189	971	1,347	11.1	13.1	10.7	2,093	12,761	14,417
U.S.	2,948	10,762	11,480	16.7	19.5	18.2	51,571	209,559	208,763
1/ Short-time average.									

TOBACCO

SUGAR BEETS

State	Indicated 1943		State	Indicated 1943	
	Yield per	Production		Yield per	Production
	acre	Thous. lb.		acre	Thous. short tons
Mass.	1,653	8,595			
Conn.	1,325	18,687			
N.Y.	1,300	780	Ohio	5.0	100
Pa.	1,302	42,050			
Ohio	951	20,265	Mich.	6.5	377
Ind.	949	9,775			
Wis.	1,476	26,855	Nebr.	14.0	714
Minn.	1,200	720			
Mo.	1,000	5,600	Mont.	12.5	738
Kans.	1,000	200			
Md.	500	17,750	Idaho	14.0	630
Va.	890	101,678			
W.Va.	875	2,450	Wyo.	13.5	338
N.C.	937	547,015			
S.C.	950	85,500	Colo.	14.0	1,890
Ga.	906	65,889			
Fla.	915	14,914	Utah	13.5	446
Ky.	885	308,368			
Tenn.	954	94,158	Calif.	15.5	1,271
Ala.	883	265			
La.	450	90	Other States	11.6	1,042
U.S.	932	1,371,604	U.S.	12.6	7,546

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CROP REPORT
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 10, 1943
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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

September 1, 1943		INDICATED 1943		INDICATED 1943		
Class and type	Type No.	Yield	Production	Type No.	Yield	Production
		: per acre:	: Thous. lb.		: per acre:	: Thous. lb.
3B Dark Air-cured						
Indiana	35	900	180			
Kentucky	35	900	12,240			
Tennessee	35	975	3,608			
Total One Sucker	35	916	16,028			
Total Green River Belt(Ky.)	36	875	12,688			
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	780	2,106			
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	888	30,822			
Class 4, Cigar Filler:						
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,300	41,600			
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,050	7,665			
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,254	49,265			
Class 5, Cigar Binder:						
Massachusetts	51	1,600	160			
Connecticut	51	1,550	9,455			
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,551	9,615			
Massachusetts	52	1,770	7,611			
Connecticut	52	1,560	3,744			
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,695	11,355			
New York	53	1,300	780			
Pennsylvania	53	1,500	450			
Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,367	1,230			
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,450	12,905			
Wisconsin	55	1,500	13,950			
Minnesota	55	1,200	720			
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,482	14,670			
Georgia	56	1,050	105			
Florida	56	1,088	330			
Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	1,088	435			
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	1,623	50,210			
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:						
Massachusetts	61	1,030	824			
Connecticut	61	980	5,488			
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	986	6,312			
Georgia	62	1,040	624			
Florida	62	1,090	2,616			
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,080	3,240			
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,016	9,552			
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,334	109,027			
Class 7, Miscellaneous:						
Louisiana Perique	72	450	90			
States	All	832	1,371,604			

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Indicated 1943:		GROUP AND STATE	Indicated 1943:	
	Yield	Product-		Yield	Product-
	:per acre:	:tion		:per acre:	:tion
	Bu.	Thous. bu.		Bu.	Thous. bu.
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:			Illinois		
Maine	325	62,400	Iowa	65	2,470
New York	143	31,317	5 Central	100	5,700
Pennsylvania	112	19,712	New Mexico	89.1	25,130
3 Eastern	193.2	113,429	Arizona	85	510
Michigan	100	22,000	2 Southwestern	185	1,258
Wisconsin	85	16,150	TOTAL 12	138.1	1,768
Minnesota	95	24,035	30 LATE STATES	104.5	38,759
North Dakota	115	20,240	INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:	148.5	360,500
South Dakota	80	4,080	New Jersey	162	11,502
5 Central	97.2	86,505	Delaware	66	304
Nebraska	150	13,800	Maryland	80	1,800
Montana	115	2,760	Virginia	124	9,672
Idaho	235	45,355	Kentucky	86	4,558
Wyoming	170	2,720	Missouri	90	3,330
Colorado	225	19,125	Kansas	100	2,300
Utah	185	3,422	TOTAL 7	115.8	33,466
Nevada	175	525	37 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	145.0	393,966
Washington	215	11,395	EARLY POTATO STATES:		
Oregon	185	9,805	North Carolina	109	11,772
California 2/	300	12,900	South Carolina	102	3,570
10 Western	209.8	121,807	Georgia	64	2,240
TOTAL 15 LATE POTATO STATES:	156.4	321,741	Florida	126	3,856
Massachusetts	170	1,445	Tennessee	71	4,544
Rhode Island	145	2,059	Alabama	93	5,115
Connecticut	150	3,750	Mississippi	54	1,890
5 New England	155.9	11,861	Arkansas	77	4,697
West Virginia	80	3,040	Louisiana	61	3,599
Ohio	90	8,820	Oklahoma	66	2,838
Indiana	100	5,100	Texas	86	6,450
			California 3/	355	15,975
			TOTAL 12	103.1	66,546
			TOTAL U. S.	136.9	460,512

1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop; whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late.

2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop.

3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Indicated 1943:		State	Indicated 1943:	
	Yield	Production		Yield	Production
	:per acre:	:tion		:per acre:	:tion
	Bu.	Thous. bu.		Bu.	Thous. bu.
New Jersey	100	1,600	Florida	67	1,742
Indiana	90	180	Kentucky	85	2,040
Illinois	90	360	Tennessee	80	4,320
Iowa	97	194	Alabama	72	7,200
Missouri	90	810	Mississippi	70	6,160
Kansas	120	360	Arkansas	55	1,540
Delaware	80	240	Louisiana	68	8,092
Maryland	90	810	Oklahoma	50	650
Virginia	105	3,570	Texas	70	6,300
North Carolina	90	7,650	California	120	1,680
South Carolina	90	6,750	U. S.	77.6	71,623
Georgia	75	9,375			

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Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1943
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BROOMCORN

PECANS

Production				Average		
State	Average	1942	Indicated	1932-41	1943	1944
Mass.	409,100	560,000	495,000	22,800	19,152	3,548
N.J.	94,900	95,000	81,000	4,368	2,616	1,752
Wis.	82,200	107,000	110,000	8,960	7,740	1,220
Wash.	17,200	40,000	42,000	6,890	4,630	2,260
Oreg.	6,100	11,200	9,600	3,150	2,140	5,600
5 States	609,500	813,200	737,600	14,800	1,020	13,780
				21,750	3,045	18,705
				12 States		
				98,049	44,936	53,113

Crop and State	:	Indicated	::	HOPS	
-----	:	<u>1943 production</u>	::		
		<u>Tons</u>	::		
PLUMS:		<u>Fresh Basis</u>	::	<u>Indicated 1943</u>	
Mich.		3,700	::	State	Yield
Calif.		68,000	::		per acre
PRUNES:			::		
Idaho		3,900	::	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Thous. lbs.</u>
Wash., all		24,300	::		
E. Wash.		13,200	::	Wash.	1,640 12,464
W. Wash.		11,100	::	Oreg.	845 14,365
Oreg., all		89,800	::	Calif.	1,450 11,455
E. Oreg.		10,000	::	U.S.	1,178 38,284
W. Oreg.		79,800	::		
		Dry Basis <u>1/</u>	::		
Calif.		191,000	::		

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APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

AREA	Ind.	AREA	Ind.	AREA	Ind.
AND	1943	AND	1943	AND	1943
STATE	prod.	STATE	prod.	STATE	prod.
	Thous.bu.		Thous.bu.		Thous.bu.
Eastern States:		N.C.	629	South Central:	
North Atlantic:		Total S.Atl.	10,699	Ky.	308
Me.	735	Total East States	38,177	Tenn.	261
N.H.	864	Central States:		Ark.	643
Vt.	748	North Central:		Total S.Cent.	1,212
Mass.	2,552	Ohio	2,338	Total Central States	16,053
R.I.	286	Ind.	1,081	Western States:	
Conn.	858	Ill.	2,914	Mont.	258
N.Y.	12,985	Mich.	6,016	Idaho	600
N.J.	2,340	Wis.	818	Colo.	1,352
Pa.	6,110	Minn.	182	N.Mex.	789
Total N.Atl.	27,478	Iowa	38	Utah	486
South Atlantic:		Mo.	1,056	Wash.	23,520
Del.	464	Nebr.	34	Oreg.	2,442
Md.	1,026	Kans.	364	Calif.	8,715
Va.	5,940	Total N.Cent.	14,841	Total West States	38,162
W.Va.	2,640			Total 35 States	92,392

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	Cond.	Sept. 1	Production	CROP	Cond.	Sept. 1	17
AND	1942	1943	1942	AND	Average	1942	1943
STATE	Percent	Percent	Tons	STATE	1932-41	1942	1943
APRICOTS:				ORANGES:			
Calif.	3/62	3/25	204,000	Calif., all	73	73	80
Wash.	3/90	3/64	21,000	Navels & Misc. 2/	72	72	84
Utah	3/28	3/88	3,100	Valencias	74	73	77
3 States	3/62	3/30	228,100	Fla., all	71	74	72
FIGS:				Early & Midseason	--	75	73
Calif.				Valencias	--	73	71
Dried)	86	86	4/28,200	Texas, all 2/	62	75	73
Not dried)			17,000	Arizona, all 2/	75	70	82
OLIVES:				Louisiana, all 2/	74	80	65
Calif.	60	59	58,000	5 States	72	73	77
ALMONDS:				TANGERINES:			
Calif.	69	53	22,000	Fla.	60	76	49
WALNUTS:				GRAPEFRUIT:			
Calif.	82	79	57,000	Fla., all	62	68	59
Oreg.	53	67	3,600	Seedless	--	68	68
2 States	79	78	60,600	Other	--	68	54
FILBERTS:				Texas, all	54	75	60
Oreg.	79	89	3,600	Arizona, all	77	50	85
Wash.	63	78	670	Calif., all	73	73	80
2 States	77	87	4,270	4 States	62	70	62
AVOCADOS:				LEMONS:			
Fla.	48	70	2,100	Calif.	73	75	79
				LIMES:			
				Fla.	69	74	78

- 1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.
- 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.
- 3/ Production in percentage of a full crop.
- 4/ Dry basis.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

September 1, 1943

PEACHES			PEARS			GRAPES		
State	Indicated 1943 production Thous. bu.		State	Indicated 1943 production Thous. bu.		State	Indicated 1943 production Tons	
N.H.	1	::	Maine	5	::	Mass.	250	
Mass.	2	::	N.H.	6	::	R.I.	150	
R.I.	1	::	Vt.	1	::	Conn.	700	
Conn.	8	::	Mass.	26	::	N.Y.	44,000	
N.Y.	167	::	R.I.	6	::	N.J.	2,300	
N.J.	918	::	Conn.	39	::	Pa.	16,300	
Pa.	1,176	::	N.Y.	495	::	Ohio	16,800	
Ohio	325	::	N.J.	46	::	Ind.	2,400	
Ind.	174	::	Pa.	211	::	Ill.	3,200	
Ill.	360	::	Ohio	144	::	Mich.	44,200	
Mich.	1,628	::	Ind.	75	::	Wis.	500	
Iowa	19	::	Ill.	163	::	Iowa	3,000	
Mo.	68	::	Mich.	481	::	Mo.	5,300	
Nebr.	2	::	Iowa	54	::	Nebr.	1,400	
Kans.	4	::	Mo.	150	::	Kans.	2,300	
Del.	93	::	Nebr.	17	::	Del.	1,000	
Md.	221	::	Kans.	50	::	Md.	200	
Va.	172	::	Del.	3	::	Va.	1,100	
W.Va.	190	::	Md.	21	::	W.Va.	900	
N.C.	252	::	Va.	26	::	N.C.	5,400	
S.C.	392	::	W.Va.	24	::	S.C.	1,000	
Ga.	1,593	::	N.C.	94	::	Ga.	1,800	
Fla.	66	::	S.C.	45	::	Fla.	450	
Ky.	366	::	Ga.	138	::	Ky.	1,800	
Tenn.	294	::	Fla.	84	::	Tenn.	2,000	
Ala.	649	::	Ky.	72	::	Ala.	1,100	
Miss.	476	::	Tenn.	132	::	Ark.	7,100	
Ark.	738	::	Ala.	102	::	Okla.	2,300	
La.	176	::	Miss.	118	::	Tex.	1,900	
Okla.	136	::	Ark.	77	::	Idaho	300	
Tex.	900	::	La.	81	::	Colo.	400	
Idaho	225	::	Okla.	84	::	N.Mex.	900	
Colo.	1,978	::	Tex.	224	::	Ariz.	1,100	
N.Mex.	120	::	Idaho	48	::	Utah	900	
Ariz.	60	::	Colo.	196	::	Wash.	13,900	
Utah	792	::	N.Mex.	61	::	Oreg.	1,700	
Nev.	6	::	Ariz.	8	::	Calif.,all	2,569,000	
Wash.	2,106	::	Utah	185	::	Wine varieties	512,000	
Oreg.	396	::	Nev.	5	::	Table varieties	476,000	
Calif.,all	25,460	::	Wash.,all	5,530	::	Raisin varieties	1,581,000	
Clingstone 1/	15,251	::	Bartlett	4,030	::			
Freestone	10,209	::	Other	1,500	::			
		::	Oregon,all	2,940	::			
		::	Bartlett	1,380	::			
		::	Other	1,560	::			
		::	Calif.,all	11,584	::			
		::	Bartlett	10,376	::			
		::	Other	1,208	::			
U. S.	42,710	::	U. S.	23,851	::	U. S.	2,759,050	
1/ Mainly for canning.								

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1943

September 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES

1937-41 Average, 1942, and 1943

Month	Monthly total			Daily average per capita		
	Average			Average		
	1937-41	1942	1943	1937-41	1942	1943
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds	
July	10,673	11,765	11,765	100	2.62	2.78
August	9,606	10,766	10,571	98	2.36	2.50
Jan.-Aug. Incl.	75,767	84,194	83,997	99.8	2.38	2.54

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	September 1			State	September 1		
and	Average			and	Average		
Division	1932-41	1942	1943	Division	1932-41	1942	1943
	Pounds				Pounds		
Me.	14.7	17.1	16.6	Md.	15.5	16.5	14.8
N.H.	15.2	16.4	14.9	Va.	13.2	14.6	12.8
Vt.	13.7	15.3	15.3	W.Va.	13.5	13.9	13.4
Mass.	17.6	19.6	18.3	N.C.	12.6	14.3	13.6
Conn.	18.0	19.5	19.7	S.C.	10.7	11.8	10.9
N.Y.	16.4	18.5	17.4	Ga.	8.9	9.7	9.7
N.J.	19.4	20.4	20.1	S.ATL.	11.88	13.32	12.61
Pa.	16.5	18.3	17.6	Ky.	13.2	14.2	13.0
N.ATL.	15.51	18.38	17.58	Tenn.	11.6	12.7	12.6
Ohio	15.8	16.8	16.2	Ala.	8.7	9.2	8.3
Ind.	15.1	16.2	15.8	Miss.	7.4	8.0	6.8
Ill.	14.8	16.2	14.9	Ark.	8.7	9.8	7.2
Mich.	16.9	19.4	17.9	Okla.	10.2	11.4	9.3
Wis.	15.5	17.2	16.6	Tex.	9.2	9.8	7.8
E.N.CENT.	15.56	17.10	16.28	S.CENT.	9.77	10.62	9.45
Minn.	13.3	14.3	13.4	Mont.	14.4	15.9	16.0
Iowa	13.7	14.9	14.6	Idaho	18.1	19.0	18.3
Mo.	10.8	12.7	12.2	Wyo.	13.6	15.0	15.6
N.Dak.	12.7	13.1	13.1	Colo.	13.7	15.6	14.7
S.Dak.	10.9	12.3	11.9	Wash.	17.8	19.4	18.5
Nebr.	13.0	15.1	14.1	Oreg.	15.8	18.0	17.8
Kans.	12.1	13.7	12.6	Calif.	18.4	19.0	20.5
W.N.CENT.	12.45	13.80	13.19	WEST.	15.92	17.63	17.52
				U.S.	13.45	14.90	14.10

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada.

AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	on hand during August:		100 layers		During August		Jan. to Aug. incl.	
Division:	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	Thousands		Number			Millions		
Me.	1,806	1,864	1,445	1,525	26	28	227	270
N.H.	1,390	1,549	1,457	1,407	20	22	184	204
Vt.	678	798	1,482	1,618	10	13	99	119
Mass.	3,583	3,985	1,370	1,445	49	58	479	543
R.I.	360	378	1,612	1,420	6	5	47	49
Conn.	2,296	2,481	1,448	1,389	33	34	278	302
N.Y.	10,108	10,741	1,426	1,426	144	153	1,385	1,504
N.J.	4,646	4,840	1,293	1,302	60	63	647	644
Pa.	12,282	13,072	1,345	1,373	165	179	1,761	1,942
N.Atl.	37,149	39,708	1,381	1,398	513	555	5,107	5,577
Ohio	14,121	14,302	1,327	1,370	187	196	1,902	2,049
Ind.	9,415	10,092	1,318	1,333	124	135	1,312	1,526
Ill.	13,722	14,942	1,203	1,178	165	176	1,788	2,048
Mich.	7,792	8,246	1,383	1,376	108	113	1,081	1,171
Wis.	11,569	11,553	1,395	1,426	161	165	1,528	1,664
E.N.Cent.	56,619	59,135	1,316	1,327	745	785	7,611	8,458
Minn.	15,515	18,062	1,370	1,420	213	256	2,147	2,674
Iowa	20,888	22,095	1,271	1,293	265	286	2,843	3,133
Mo.	14,996	16,659	1,228	1,194	184	199	1,993	2,306
N.Dak.	3,436	4,342	1,286	1,299	44	56	431	512
S.Dak.	5,462	5,930	1,283	1,286	70	76	704	798
Nebr.	9,172	10,074	1,296	1,259	119	127	1,263	1,481
Kans.	10,998	12,017	1,221	1,128	134	106	1,501	1,729
W.N.Cent.	80,467	89,179	1,279	1,274	1,029	1,136	10,882	12,633
Del.	668	672	1,252	1,240	8	8	92	93
Md.	2,456	2,412	1,228	1,209	30	29	306	313
Va.	5,992	6,224	1,135	1,181	68	74	741	781
W.Va.	2,814	3,060	1,330	1,321	37	40	369	415
N.C.	6,130	7,390	967	1,054	59	78	658	800
S.C.	2,497	2,804	877	902	22	25	238	257
Ga.	5,204	5,852	884	890	46	52	495	548
Fla.	1,454	1,505	1,085	1,029	16	15	167	177
S.Atl.	27,215	29,919	1,051	1,073	286	321	3,063	3,384
Ky.	6,791	7,626	1,159	1,141	79	87	858	1,006
Tenn.	6,533	7,856	1,094	1,097	71	86	733	916
Ala.	4,858	6,321	939	986	46	62	501	619
Miss.	4,849	5,850	787	744	38	44	446	513
Ark.	5,612	5,788	936	893	53	52	567	619
La.	3,310	3,812	722	731	24	30	279	315
Okla.	8,303	9,382	1,091	902	91	85	1,041	1,193
Tex.	19,968	21,458	1,094	1,051	218	226	2,204	2,578
S.Cent.	60,224	68,093	1,029	987	620	672	6,629	7,759
Mont.	1,402	1,539	1,296	1,345	18	21	182	196
Idaho	1,572	1,651	1,386	1,355	22	22	206	229
Wyo.	599	628	1,361	1,370	8	9	71	84
Colo.	2,600	2,528	1,277	1,277	33	32	323	364
N.Mex.	779	1,018	1,197	1,141	9	12	90	117
Ariz.	444	500	992	1,076	4	5	54	59
Utah	1,688	1,861	1,496	1,333	25	25	228	243
Nev.	182	201	1,345	1,240	2	2	26	26
Wash.	4,710	5,139	1,423	1,435	67	74	647	703
Oreg.	2,354	2,422	1,451	1,401	34	34	346	367
Calif.	10,553	12,604	1,286	1,252	136	158	1,416	1,570
West.	26,883	30,091	1,332	1,309	358	394	3,589	3,958
U. S.	288,557	316,125	1,231	1,222	3,551	3,863	36,884	41,769

